MILLARD'S

# REVIEW

## OF THE FAR EAST

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**OF THE FAR EAST**

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MUCH misunderstanding over the program of the new International Consortium which caused a feeling of uneasiness among the Chinese has been successfully removed by the joint note of the Consortium legations at Peking to the Chinese government delivered on September 28. The time was well chosen for acquainting China with the details of the formation of the Consortium. It was possible that propagandists might utilize the holding of the Consortium conference in New York on October 11, as an opportunity for spreading more misrepresentations among the Chinese with the object of defeating the aims of Western financiers in bringing about international co-operation for the development of China's basic enterprises, such as currency reform and railway matters, which the conference has been discussing. It was possible that Japan, whose desire has always been that Westerners should keep their hands off the China field, might continue her endeavor to oppose the Consortium by arousing Chinese antagonism to it. The joint note of September 28, goes a long way towards the removal of these and other possibilities. It contains a history of the negotiations preceding the organization of the international syndicate, quotes the letters exchanged between Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, representative of the American group, and Mr. Nakaji Kajiwara, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank and representative of the Japanese group in Tokyo, on May 11, 1920, with regard to Japan's withdrawal of her Manchurian and Mongolian reservation claim. Finally it gives the inter-banking rules and regulations governing the Consortium's activities. Prior to the sending of the note to the Chinese government, the Consortium legations agreed that none of them could give out its text without the approval of the others. Strict secrecy was maintained over the details of the formation of the Consortium communicated to China.

WHETHER it has been wise to keep the details secret is a question. That there is no further necessity for secrecy is shown in the fact that most of the details have already been published in the press in various forms. Soon after the exchange of the letters between Messrs Lamont and Kajiwara, the *North China Standard* of Peking, a Japanese paper published in the English language, summarized the contents in its columns. Part of the consortium details, as expected, have now leaked out. On October 4, the *Shun Pao*, a Chinese daily paper in Peking, published a textual translation of the letters exchanged. The original texts are now in the possession of the *Review* and since there appears to be no reason for keeping them private they are given herewith :

The following is the letter sent to Mr. Lamont by Mr. Kajiwara "for and on behalf of the Japanese Group" under date of May 11 :

"You will recall that upon the organization of the Consortium at Paris, on May 11 and 12 last, the representatives of the Japanese, American, British and French Banking Groups attached their signatures to the resolutions and Agreement subject to the approval of their respective governments. You will further recall that, upon the instructions of the Japanese government, our Banking Groups addressed you a letter dated 18, June last as regards the conditions of accepting the New Consortium agreement.

"We have now the honor to inform you that certain points in the Agreement and in the operations of the proposed Consortium, hitherto somewhat obscure, having been cleared up to the satisfaction of our government and of ourselves, we are now able in accordance with the instructions of the Japanese government to withdraw our letter dated 18, June last and announce that, conjointly with the American, British and French Banking Groups and on like terms with them, we will accept the Consortium agreement. We beg at the same time to express our hearty concurrence with the general ideas and objects of the Consortium in respect to China. Etc."

Mr. Lamont's reply "for and in behalf of the American Group" under the same date reads:

"We beg to acknowedge with thanks, the receipt of your communication of May 11, 1920, informing us in behalf of the Japanese Banking Group that, under the instructions of your government, you have now withdrawn your letter dated 18, June 1919 and have adopted, in association with the Banking Groups of America, Great Britain and France and on like terms with them, the agreement for the establishment of a new Consortium in respect to China.

"We are happy to note that certain points that had hitherto been somewhat obscure to your Group and to your Government have now been made plain, and we trust with you that the way is clear for the Consortium to undertake operations.

"Inasmuch as some questions have arisen during our discussions as to the status of specific railway enterprises contemplated or actually begun in Manchuria and Mongolia, we hereby confirm that we have agreed with you as follows :

(1) that the South Manchuria Railway and its present branches, together with the mines which are subsidiary to the railway, do not come within the scope of the Consortium :

(2) that the projected Taonanfu-Jehol Railway and the projected railway connecting a point on the Taonanfu-Jehol Railway with a sea-port are to be included within the terms of the Consortium Agreement :

(3) that the Kirin-Huining, the Chengchiatun-Taonanfu, the Changchun-Taonanfu, the Kaiyuan-Kirin (via Hailung), the Kirin-Changchun, the Sinminfu-Mukden and the Ssupingkai-Chengchiatun Railways are outside the scope of the joint activities of the Consortium.

"The foregoing letter of acknowledgment, although written in behalf of the American Banking Group, has we are assured, the cordial approval of the British and French Banking Groups, also of the Governments of the United States, of Great Britain and of France.

"Pray be good enough to present our regard to your colleagues in the Japanese Banking Group and our best wishes for the success of the joint Four-Power undertaking, etc."

THE *Shun Pao*, in commenting upon the letters, stated that Japan's future activities would thus be confined to the definite railways as mentioned in Mr. Lamont's reply and that she could not act independently in expanding her influence in this direction. This China welcomes. Recognition by Mr. Lamont of Japan's interest in the railways which are either feeders or branch lines of the South Manchuria Railway and other railway concessions which she has acquired, and with which the Consortium will have nothing to do, is interpreted by the Peking paper as none too complete a victory for American diplomacy. The Chinese press in general, while appreciating Mr. Lamont's efforts in securing the withdrawal by Japan of her Manchurian and Mongolian reservation claim, does not consider Japan's entrance into the Consortium as being entirely on terms of perfect equality with the United States, Great Britain and France, and for recognition of certain Japanese railway concessions by Mr. Lamont, blames the Chinese officials who were charged with having surrendered too many railway interests to Japan. Remembering the difficulties with which the American banking representatives were confronted in the negotiations with Japanese bankers over the reservation claim, well-informed Chinese express satisfaction over the letters exchanged and expect much assistance to China from the Consortium now that it has been officially formed. Their hope is that the Consortium will work for the interests of the Chinese people, and not those of their officials. Foremost in their minds is the

disbandment of superfluous troops for which a large fund will have to be secured from the Consortium. But if the work of disbanding troops be left in the hands of militarists, they believe that no satisfactory result will be attained. They trust that the Consortium will take the people into its confidence in such a matter. Another wish is that the international financiers will so exert their influence that there will be a speedy unification of North and South China.

BUSINESS men of Seattle, through the China Club of that city, are now engaged in a campaign to raise $20,000 for the purpose of conducting a campaign against the manufacture in the United States for export purposes of habit forming drugs. Mr. W. E. Priestley, a business man of Seattle who was in Shanghai recently, brought this information and with it an account regarding the alarming spread of the use of narcotics in the large cities of the United States. Several years ago, the American Government passed a law prohibiting the sale of narcotics in the United States. This law is very strict and has effectively put a stop to the sale of narcotics in America except under the strictest possible regulations. Most of the large cities have established special departments where medical treatment is given to persons who had become addicted to the use of morphia, opium, cocaine, heroin and similar preparations before the passage of the Harison Act. At the time this act was passed, nothing was done however to limit the manufacture of these drugs for export purposes. Now, as mentioned before in these columns, we have a good example of the old saying, "chickens come to roost." According to Mr. Priestley, the manufacturers of morphine and similar preparations (chiefly located in Philadelphia) now ship these drugs to Japan through the port of Seattle. In Japan there has been developed an extensive business of smuggling these habit-forming nostrums into China and other Oriental countries *and also back into the United States.* Acording to figures compiled in the health department of the city of Seattle, there are at the present time some 8,000 persons who are classed as "drug addicts." San Francisco has approximately the same number; New Orleans also has about 8,000, while New York, the largest city in America, has 80,000. In Seattle, the public health department has traced actual shipments of morphine from that port to Japan, and then some three or four months later, have seized the same packages after they had been smuggled back into Seattle from Japanese boats in the harbor. The smuggling appears to be a well organized business with agents who work on the various Japanese ships that touch at American ports and thus far no effective means have been discovered for stopping the illicit business. This has prompted the China Club of Seattle to set about to stop the business at its source, that is, at the place of manufacture. England has exactly the same problem. She permits the production of opium in India and the manufacture in England of opium products for export purposes. Neither America nor England can claim they have clean hands as long as they permit the manufacture for export purposes of these drugs. It may be all right to criticise the Japanese for conducting the dirty work of selling and smuggling, but such criticism does not carry conviction out in this part of the world where all right thinking persons are united in assisting China in eliminating the opium curse. Perhaps now that the opium and morphine business is "back-firing" into our own dooryards, we may take some action to stop the business at its source. Then we may all legitimately bring bring pressure upon Japan and force that nation to abolish its opium farms and monopolies in Formosa and Korea, and its great selling-smuggling organizations in Manchuria, Shantung Province and Fukien Province of China and also along the western coast of the United States.

# Imports and China's Industries

BY DON D. PATTERSON

INDUSTRIAL expansion in China, a part of the impetus for which may be traced to the anti-Japanese boycott movement of a year ago, is having its effect in holding up a section of the country's import market in the face of adverse influences. The boycott agitation more than any other factor gave the Chinese of the more progressive type a graphic example of how pitiable their country was in a manufacturing and industrial way. It brought home to them the realization that they must protect themselves by instituting their own plants in the basic industries and must cut loose from an absolute dependence upon other nations, Japan in particular.

The pioneers in this industrial development have proven to the doubters of all nationalities that manufacturing pays. Some plants in industries that are essential to the every day life of China have purchased equipment in the millions and have paid for the same with their output for the first nine months or year. It is natural that with such a condition holding that inquiries in the industrial and machinery markets should be holding up better in comparison with other imports.

The import market of China is suffering from adverse internal and external influences which have been discussed at length in *Millard's Review* for October 16. In the majority of import lines all is quiet with the exception of those commodities, like barrels, which are to be considered as staples, and soaps, perfumes, and similar articles, that to the Chinese mind appear to be necessary luxuries.

The machinery and industrial imports market though an active interest is being shown in practically

all quarters is temporarily quiet for two reasons—prices in the foreign countries are dropping and Chinese manufacturers are holding off rather than making purchases on a declining market, and the tightness of money in both native and foreign circles. The famine in the North and the fighting everywhere is having its effect in lessening the demand for the finished product in the nation after the plant has been erected.

The engineering projects contracted for last year are going through without a hitch. This is a general statement, however, and does not include delay in deliveries that have resulted in some scattered instances. On the whole these projects have not been discomforted by the declining exchange as the buyers protected themselves at the time of purchase, or within a reasonable period. Some, however, have failed to do so and are faced with the necessity of raising their capitalization to twice its original figure in order to cover. This has caused a refinancing movement in the industrial circles.

Chinese manufacturers are making just as large returns on their investments as they did one year ago and since their operations are not as yet extensive it may be expected that they will continue to do so. They are just beginning to scratch the surface of the development in the country and hence are in a fairly strong position which contributes some stability to imports in their lines.

Further expansion in manufacturing and industries is only retarded by a lack of capital. The Chinese of the more progressive classes have been convinced of the advisability of such a growth and of the profits to be made from its fostering but it is the financing which worries them. Given adequate foreign assistance, it is safe to make the assertion that industrial development will continue apace in China despite adverse conditions.

The steel and metals markets of the country are in a confused condition. Stocks held by native dealers are not up to normal and the majority now held are those purchased at high exchange. Chinese dealers are trying to cancel orders given four or five months ago in the face of a declining market in the majority of metal goods. It would seem that the solution for the situation would be an adjustment of the market by the selling of present stocks even though their disposition involved a loss. The majority of metals in China at present are being held at prices much higher in proportion than the revised quotations from the United States, while some others are being sold cheaper.

The industry in the United States has so recovered from the stress of lack of railway transportation, strikes, and fuel troubles that production is greater, prices are lower, and deliveries more prompt. A slowing up of shipbuilding in the United States, England, Canada and the cessation in the manufacture of war materials gives an increased amount of material for disposal elsewhere. Japan during the earlier summer months,—her period of depression,—was selling in the China market but this has ceased.

The China lumber market has been in a state of unrest and fluctuation for the past few weeks but is gradually returning to normal. Both Chinese and foreign yards are well supplied, with some stocks bought at the prevailing high rates of last winter. However, the native dealers seem to be in a substantial position and are holding their stocks for a more stable market. There is no demand for new lumbers both on account of the exchange situation and the uneasy conditions.

One of the most striking features of the present day situation in China, that can well be associated with the lumber market, is that building, both business and residential, in Shanghai is having its biggest boom in years. Large structures are going up all over the city. This movement is also reflected in other centers of China's trade territories.

Just when the change for the better is coming in the import market is a matter of conjecture. Exchange continues to drop and those who claim to be able to read the handwriting on the wall say that even lower levels will be touched. Fighting in the interior continues and the situation in the South is unsettled and probably will be for some time. Recent reports from the Yangtze River district above Hankow say that each port is in the hands of a different military party, who are collecting "military duties" from ships which come from "enemy country" in their efforts to save the nation. All exports from the interior have stopped, imports are piling up on the docks for want of transportation to the less accesible places, and the native merchants are dividing their time between their efforts to escape the clutches of the contending factions and selling their wares. It may be that with the coming of Chinese New Year conditions may be eased. The famine in the North, however, will not be affected by any such settlements and that territory will take at least another year to return to anything like normal.

Dye importations into China have received an upward turn by the bringing into the country of the stocks paid by Germany to the United States as a part of the war indemnity. These dyestuffs are being disposed of by the United States government through a corporation organized for the purpose at their cost price, according to the reports from America, and this should make them attractive to Chinese buyers even at the present rate of exchange. Shipments have already been received and are apparently being disposed of without much trouble.

With the import field in its the present situation there are two things to be learned by foreign importers particularly those of the United States. The first of these is that a certain amount of manufactured and other products should be set aside each month for exportation and this quota should not be allowed to be changed in anyway by home demand. This policy is being followed with marked success by the General Motors Corporation and the Consolidated Steel Corporation of the United States. Just now when the motor car market is slack in the United States many manufacturers are turning to a foreign export field which is cold from lack of cultivation. As a result these manufacturers have not been able to dispose of their entire output and have been forced to reduce their staffs and the number of working days. On the other hand, the General Motors Corporation is doing a large export business because they have cars available at all times and their makes are most numerous in all foreign fields. This is also true of the Ford Motor Company.

The Consolidated Steel Corporation, which was organized as the export organization of eleven of the largest mills of the United States, follows a quarterly

quota schedule. Each mill pledges its pro-rata of its output one quarter in advance. This total is then pro-rated again by countries. When the limit is reached in each country sales stop but on the materials sold quick delivery is guaranteed and buyers are not caught by adverse conditions because of slowness in shipments.

The second feature brought out is the advisability of the larger corporations investing in foreign fields in order to hold up industrial development. This is particularly evident in the new and growing countries. In China more industrial expansion would take place if more capital was available. Also in China's case increased industrial expansion would mean more stable conditions and a more profitable market both for imports and exports.

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# Effect of Famine in North China Upon Railway Finances

POLITICAL news in China has given way entirely as the extent and degree of famine conditions have become better known. Apparently the monumental work of Hoover in stricken Belgium must be surpassed in China during the coming winter, or a population greater than that of Belgium will perish. By the few people who knew, the situation has been viewed with anxiety all summer. First the spring crop withered just before it should have filled, due to lack of moisture. Then the summer crop either could not be planted, or else soon shriveled from the drought and hot winds. Locusts in some localities even took the little green that was left. But still the proverbial luck of China was depended upon to bring late rains which would mature sweet potatoes and buckwheat enough to get over the winter. But in the last three weeks this hope has faded, and a region roughly three hundred miles north of the Yellow river and one hundred miles south of it, and extending from close to the east coast westward, no one quite knows how far, is without food for man or beast and without seed for next years planting. Approximately forty million people are known to be affected. Twenty-five million are in dire straits, and at least ten million will perish if relief measures of heroic proportions are not forthcoming before cold weather sets in. Lack of communications has prevented a knowledge of conditions in other regions, and whole villages have started migratory movements which merely lead them to another stricken district and back to the home soil to die.

What this means to the business of North China is vaguely felt, but probably is not widely realized. The price of food is now double that during normal conditions in every town of North China. What it will be next year, with no farmers to plant a crop, may be imagined. If rural China starves this year, urban China starves next year. The vast population of craftsmen, merchants, porters, etc. who live upon the commerce of the country, depend upon the purchases by the rural community as a foundation. With no rural buyers of their wares, the industrial and commercial interests of North China will have scant means for purchasing food supplies abroad, and still less for buying the usual articles of imported luxury. Unless the famine can be effectively countered, North China as a factor in the world's commerce drops to the vanishing point.

International finance also comes in for its jolt. Some $300,000,000 of mortgage bonds on Chinese Government Railways are held abroad. The man who got blood from a turnip will have to be brought to China to get the interest on these bonds out of the earnings of the railways. Nor will likin or maritime customs securities be of much avail, if trade stops. The ravages of the Taiping rebellion were not more appalling than will be the effects of this famine, if nothing be done to meet it.

In 1918 gross operating revenues of the Chinese government railways were in round numbers $77,650,000. When revenues that were derived from government service, and similar items, are subtracted, the actual commercial revenue is left at about $70,000,000. Of this, $25,000,000 was passenger revenue and $40,000,000 goods revenue, leaving $5,000,000 to come from several miscellaneous sources. Out of this $40,000,000 of goods revenue nearly $20,000,000 came from agricultural and animal products. What will happen both to passenger revenue and to revenue from agricultural products next year is plain to be seen. What effect this will have upon the ability of the railways to meet their interest obligations follows as night the day. To be sure, the traffic in agricultural products on lines like the Peking-Mukden and the Shanghai-Nanking, which run from regions of plenty to regions of want, will be heavy, for there is still a considerable purchasing power in these districts. The traffic in live animals is heavy now. In a few weeks practically every animal in the stricken districts will have been sold—for a tenth of its normal value—and shipped out. Traffic in 1920 will hold up, but what about 1921?

The Peking government is making every effort to meet the serious situation. It has ordered reductions in grain rates from the food producing points to famine points and increases in the opposite direction. It has shipped considerable amounts free. Government officials in their private capacity are organizing vast relief committees to which they are contributing liberally. Action in this private way will be more swift and efficient than by government agents as such. Red tape will be eliminated. And a degree of co-operation with foreigners,—even of foreign supervision—will be possible, which the government, as such, would not consider safe. The Ministry of Communications has issued orders for collecting an additional sur-tax on passenger and goods traffic, the funds to be used in organizing industrial relief works on river conservancy and road building. Almost over night, the minds of all people have turned to the subject of public works as a means of alleviating the distress and at the same time achieving something substantial.

Though not formally decided upon, there is little doubt that the method of operation will be the division of the population into two classes,—able bodied and helpless. The able bodied, of both sexes, will be assembled upon jobs of public work, such as river dikes, highway construction, railway building, irrigation projects. Grain will be purchased by a centralized agency financed by the combined funds of all relief organizations. Food kitchens will be established at works and in villages where the helpless will be concentrated. Each class will be put on a ration, and will have food tickets issued to them by the directors in charge, which tickets will be surrendered to the food kitchens. The able bodied will secure their tickets only by the performance of a minimum stint of work. Food tickets will be carefully checked up against issues of grain to any kitchen, and on jobs against quantities of earth moved, rock broken, masonry in place, etc. In this way, funds will be

stretched to the limit in the way of relief, and at the end of the season, it is thought that works worth every dollar that has been expended will stand to show as a clear gain.

The Ministry of Communication has authorized the building of two short railways, as a beginning. One of these is the line from Shihchiachuang to Tsangchow, which will serve to connect the province of Shansi with Tientsin more directly, and will pass through one of the worst famine districts. Another will be the line from Chefoo to a connection on the Shantung line, probably at Weihsien. At the same time, work is to be pushed on the extension of the line now being built toward Suiyuan on the Mongolian border. It is sincerely hoped that funds will shortly be available from the Dutch-Belgian loan for the continuance of work on the Lunghai line, for this also traverses a famine district. The Siems-Carey Grand Canal project is another upon which only the hesitation of New York financiers stands in the way.

Several other railway contracts have been laying quiescent for some years, which ought to be wakened to activity in this emergency. Some of these are held by financial interests whose investments in other lines in China are in jeopardy from the famine. It is not a matter of mere friendship, it is good business to put into these constructive enterprises every dollar which is necessary to keep alive this vast rural population in north China.

The Four Nation Group has built the Canton-Hankow railway as far as Chuchow, and there it stops with a relatively short gap to be spanned in order to make a through line. The Four Nation Group is under solemn obligations to complete this line. Every day of delay adds to interest charges which are piling up and to a deficit which is mounting like a rolling snowball. Why can't this combined Group muster the relatively small amount which would set that work in motion?

There is every reason in the eye of justice and fairness that demands immediate action from the various foreign capitalists for the advancing of funds to start the construction work, because China's loss runs into millions in the form of interest payment and maintenance expenses on the lines upon which no work has been done ever since war was declared.

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# A Bargaining Tariff and the Open Door

THE National Foreign Trade Council of the United States has undertaken the task of bringing home to the people of America the interest that they ought to feel in the foreign trade of the country and the influence of foreign trade upon the prosperity of the country. For this purpose the Council is issuing a series of pamphlets. No one who knows anything about the matter, certainly no American living in China, will question the desirability of educating the American people in everything that concerns the foreign trade and the foreign relations of the United States. It is to be hoped that the Foreign Trade Council has at its disposal the reserves of patience, perseverance, and wit that will be required for the task.

The booklet "Sources of Our Exports" is a fine example of such effort. It touches but one side of America's complex foreign relations. Imports are of equal importance with exports. In the Far East international relations in the field where politics and business meet are of vast significance. But the Council is wise to begin with exports and to concentrate upon them, for exports are closer than imports to the daily work and the industrial organization of the United States. Detroit probably gives more attention to the automobiles which it produces for export than to the coffee from Brazil or tea from China which appears upon the dining-tables of its many houses.

The Council does not, however, stop with provision of information about exports. It goes on to advocate a bargaining tariff as "the immediate need" of the United States, and devotes another booklet to driving this conclusion home. This pamphlet gives valuable information about discriminations against American goods, and the proposal for a bargaining tariff is wise and timely. But there are indications in the pamphlet of a spirit toward other countries that is neither a necessary nor a desirable accompaniment of a bargaining tariff.

The pamphlet gives a catalogue of the discriminations in various countries against American goods. It points out that some of these discriminations are hidden in the profuse verbiage of tariff acts, and that some are secret and not openly avowed at all. Many are of that furtive sort that rouses the anger of honest and straight-forward business men. It follows from a condemnation of such proceedings on the part of others that we ought to be willing to give them up ourselves. There is in this pamphlet no mention of the fact that American goods enter Cuba at a lower tariff rate than the goods of other countries. The statement about Brazil, where also American goods have been granted "certain concessions," leaves the reader to suppose that the Foreign Trade Council believes it unfortunate that America is not in a position to demand an indefinite continuance of this policy.

Now the principle to be applied in all cases is: What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. America ought to stand for fair and equal treatment for American goods in the markets of the world. She ought to do more than merely stand for this. She ought to fight for it. Such a fight cannot be carried on without a tariff that will make retaliation possible; and this means some sort of a bargaining tariff. But America ought at the same time to stand out and say that she seeks no discrimination in her favor. The Foreign Trade Council would have made a better case for a bargaining tariff if it had said: America needs a bargaining tariff, not as a means for getting discriminations in her favor, but as a means of assuring herself that equality of treatment in the world's markets which she offers to others in her own markets.

This open door policy, which is not to be confused with free trade or protection, has never been put better than in the closing paragraph of a paper by F. W, Taussig on "How to Promote Trade." Professor Taussig is an authority on the tariff and the former chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. What he says is, "The open door policy, it need hardly be said, means that we wish no special favors for ourselves, and oppose special favors to others. We have adopted it and followed it unflaggingly and without qualification in the Far East. There we have maintained that the United States and other nations should all stand upon the same footing in economic and financial competition. We believe that all negotiation should be simple and straightforward, and that the outcome should be the establishment of the same terms for everyone. We wish a fair field, an honorable rivalry. It is our pride that in the Orient we have nothing to conceal,

nothing to explain, nothing to apologize for. Our policy in the Occident should be no less the cause for a just pride. We wish for no discriminations in our own favor, we are opposed to discriminations in favor of others. We stand for open dealing, open diplomacy, open commerce."

The Foreign Trade Council is doing an important work and it is hoped that it will meet with success in educating America in the importance of foreign trade. The Council proposes an excellent policy in a bargaining tariff. A bargaining tariff in the hands of a government that believes in an open door policy would win equality of treatment for the United States. This is all Americans should give or ask: they should insist on nothing less.

A bargaining tariff and a foreign policy that would use it would probably discourage many a project for discrimination that is now being considered in the world's foreign offices. The world should be told that America aims at a bargaining tariff because she wants the open door policy and wants it badly enough to fight for it.

# The Balance Upset Again

BY UPTON CLOSE

IT is generally understood that the death of Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu. necessitates a new alignment in Tuchun politics. Shanghaiese, upon whose horizon Li Shun seems to have loomed with a largeness out of all proportion to his actual importance, evidently thought that his death by violence could be accompanied by nothing less than the fall of the government and a monarchical coup,—hence the wild stories which swept over the port and were cabled abroad, causing foreign governments to make considerable anxious but rather farcical inquiry regarding the situation in Peking.

Li Shun, it is true, occupied a position of considerable importance as one of the factors in the political balance of power. He was, however, the weakest and most inconsequential of the three super-Tuchuns He personally lacked the will-power and force of Chang Tso-lin, and unlike Tsao Kun, possessed no henchman of the initiative of Wu Pei-fu. His military forces did not compare with those of the northern chieftans. As long as the north and south were more or less solidly against each other, his strategic position was unequalled. When the south broke up into several factions the value of his position was proportionately lessened. The leader of the most powerful of these factions, Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, has been hostile to him since the Yunnan declaration of independence; Tang's grievance being Li's alleged double crossing of him at the time of the first Shanghai Peace Parley. At the other end of the Yangtze River Li's "own" man, Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang, and Garrison Commissioner of Shanghai, has crouched, ready to spring at Li the first time his back was turned.

On the other hand, Li was made to feel that he was a second rate power as far as the northern government—or more properly, governors—were concerned. When the Anfu chapter was closed, Li Shun, who had more or less discreetly contributed to the downfall of the "Club," thought he should be written on the new page as the peer of Chang of Manchuria and Tsao of Chihli. When no Inspector-Generalate was handed to him he made known his slighted feelings to the Peking government, which was glad to accomodate with the most pretentious title of Inspector-General of the entire Yangtze. While the other two chieftans were controlling three provinces each, Li desired to inspect more than the muddy waters of the Long River, and therefore grimly declined the honor, using no courteous camouflage to express his opinion of the joke Peking had played on him. The government then appointed him Inspecting-General of three provinces; Anhwei, his own, and Kiangsi, but at the same time precluded any possibility of his extending authority over this area by placing a Chang Tso-lin man as Tuchun in Anhwei.

So much for Li Shun. We would not rub the luster off the last mortal act of the Kiangsu governor, but enough has been said to indicate that there were other factors which may have had something to do with the suicide as well as the martyr's passion for immolation. As to the results of the vacancy made by the death, the wise ones who are always forecasting Chinese politics will say that Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun will be fighting each other to fill it before the month is up. They will point to the military conference held by the Chihli commanders only a few days before Li's death, and insinuate that the participants had advance knowledge of the death.

They will probably be mistaken. There will be, and already is, it is true, wire-pulling and attempts to utilize the government by both sides. The control of the southern end of the Pukow-Tientsin line as the northern would be too valuable to Tsao Kun for him to let the opportunity slip without an effort to seize it, yet with Chang Tso-lin holding Anhwei it is not valuable enough to lose his grasp on the Peking-Hankow line for, as he might do should Wu Pei-fu be transferred from his present location. At the same time it is to Chang Tso-lin's interest to strengthen his position in Anhwei by adding on Kiangsu. And Chang has decided that Wu Pei-fu's star is already shining with enough brilliancy. However, the matter is not vital enough to either Chang or Tsao to warrant either's pressing the issue to the point of war, and by steering a middle course between the two and following its usual policy of temporization with the ambitions of the chieftans Peking can avert any crisis. The matter undoubtedly will be one of the series of developments which will culminate in the ultimate clash between the two lords, but it is not worth a fight as a single issue. Again, the famine is a deterrent, as neither faction wishes to call down upon itself the wrath of foreign and Chinese citizens and the diplomatic representatives of the powers by cutting off all supply and means of communication from the famine relief organizations, as would be the inevitabe result of the beginning of military operations.

Meanwhile the Peking government is taking a most diplomatic stand in the matter, and is playing its only game, that of balancing forces, cleverly. By giving out confidentially that if allowed freedom of action in the matter it would prefer to abolish the Tuchunship beginning with the Kiangsu post, the government is placing itself in the way of popular support. By a clever use of this *motif* it can avoid committing itself as favorable to either Inspector-General in the matter, and prevent jealousy between the two; keeping the post vacant or in the hands of a person who does not count as a force.

Nor has Peking been unmindful of the disturbed balance of power. A readjusting factor is being brought in—the same being Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan. As far as preserving the balance against the Northern Tuchuns goes he is far more weighty than was Li Shun. Made amenable by his defeats in Szechwan, he has entered into confidential negotiations with Premier Chin Yun-peng, and is talking peace, on condition the Kwangsi party, under Lu Yung-ting be

eliminated. It appears that he is taking active steps to hasten the elimination of this, his last important enemy, now that Li Shun has passed off the stage.

With Tang in, and Lu destroyed or quieted, Peking feels that the reunification under its nominal administration is nearer than at any time since the first Shanghai conference. Only the local Canton party would be left, to be either conciliated or crushed. These high hopes will probably snag up somewhere, but they are one of the influences shaping the new political alignment, and therefore worth attention.

The realignment is proceeding, but gradually and non-catastrophically, and if there is a coup, it will be, in accord with the unrushed standards of the East, some time yet in brewing.

Peking, October 17, 1920.

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# American Letter

ALTHOUGH the newspapers and magazines of the country are chiefly filled with politics these days the American people generally seem to be taking but very little interest in the presidential campaign, either from lack of decisve issues between the two parties or because problems in housing, high prices and uncertain money conditions give the average citizen little time for political speculation. There is a general feeling, however, in favor of a return to a Republican administration, even though that should involve repudiation of the League of Nations, and Senator Harding's slogan "Back to Normalcy" with his evident determination to call to aid his administration the ablest men of both parties, has found a sympathetic response throughout the nation. The expose of Republican campaign finances made by Governor Cox at Pittsburgh accomplished nothing and may prove a boomerang on the Democratic nominee. The Senatorial Investigation Committee refused to consider the charges seriously enough to demand even a full presentation of the evidence Governor Cox was alleged to possess.

The proposals of the Republican nominee for a separate peace with Germany are not popular in this country for there seems still to be a strong feeling in favor of the League of Nations with reservations, and as yet the Association of Nations originated by Elihu Root and incorporated as part of the Republican doctrine is too vaguely understood to arouse much interest. Mr. Cox is militant in his championship of the League, although it is doubtful whether that issue will be considered important enough, even with some Republican sentiment backing it, to assure his election.

More important perhaps than the League Issue is question of prohibition on which both party platforms and both candidates are silent, although both candidates have declared themselves for law-enforcement. Under a recent Supreme Court decision it would doubtless be constitutional to adopt a 2.75 percent standard of alcoholic content rather than the 50 percent as at present under the Volstead Act and instead of a bone-dry country we would have light wines and beers. The wets and the prohibition forces are more active even than during the ratification fight and indications are the drys will unite on Harding, which will be a severe blow to Cox for it will not only deprive him of a great many women's votes but will swing to the Republicans large numbers of those who believe in the League of Nations but are willing to sacrifice it in order to uphold prohibition. Cox may have enforced the prohibition law in Ohio, but his nomination was considered a great victory for the wets, headed by the Tammany Hall element of the party, and although Harding is not entirely satisfactory to the drys his vote in favor of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act will doubtless assure him their support.

The Farmer-Labor Party, with Parley P. Christiansen as their candidate, is not considered seriously and is failing to rally even the radicals among the farmers and laboring classes to whom their platform was designed to appeal. The radical farmers are nearly all members of the Non-Partisan League, and the League refused to line up with the third party advocates in Chicago. The labor unions are, therefore, the only recruiting ground for votes. They represent only ten percent of America's workingmen and to them Samuel Gompers, who has directed the affairs of the American Federation of Labor for so long, has declared himself as absolutely opposed to independent political action on the part of labor. It appears, therefore, that the only result of the Farmer-Labor Party will be to split the socialist vote which is very light at best.

The arrival of the woman-voter as a result of Tennessee's ratification of the 19th Amendment, introduces a new element into the campaign and makes altogether unknown factor to reckon with in the fight for votes. It is estimated that the woman voting population is something over 26,500,000, of which number 17,500,000 had previously been enfranchised by the states making an addition of approximately 9,000,000 under the national amendment. State qualifications in some instances will affect the right of suffrage and taking these into consideration estimates place the woman vote at the next election at 20,000,000. Both Governor Cox and Senator Harding urged ratification upon the legislature of Tennessee and both candidates are making open overtures for support from the women, the League issue being the chief argument used by both sides. Doubtless the prohibition question will also play a part in this fight before the campaign has progressed much further and at this point the odds seem strongly to favor Harding.

There is a minor point in the Republican platform which is of international interest. One clause demands a discrimination in favor of American ships passing through the Panama Canal by charging higher toll to ships flying a foreign flag. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901, both of which guaranteed that the Panama Canal, when completed, would be open to all nations on equal terms, have apparently been forgotten in the rush to back up in every possible way America's merchant marine. Doubtless some adjustment will have to be made before the Republicans can carry that section of their platform into effect.

In this connection it is interesting to note that during August a new record was made at the Canal, three-hundred ships passing through during that month with a total for tolls amounting to $936,000.

The money situation, which has been disturbing American business for several months past, appears much brighter than for some time. There is a general optimism concerning the crop situation and moving prospects are much better than two months ago when the outlook was anything but encouraging. Careful estimates prepared by the Department of Agriculture place the winter wheat crop at 535,000,000 bushels, the spring wheat crops at 275,000,000 bushels and with a few more rains at opportune times the corn crop will amount to three billion bushels. Iowa and the Middle west have the greatest corn crop in history. The wheat surplus in Kansas alone, taking into

account that carried over from last season, will amount to over 100,000,000 bushels and will require 100,000 freight cars to move it, or four percent of all the freight cars in the country.

The cotton crop has come back decidedly in spite of boll weevils in many sections and the lateness of the season. This come-back was due largely to favorable weather of late and incessant cultivation. Unless the weather is decidedly unfavorable during the next few weeks the crop will probably amount to 12,500,000 bales.

Due to this general optimism concerning crops a considerable liquidation of loans has been reported and the Southwest Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City in a report the last of August showed a decrease in outstanding loans of $13,713,404. This is the first decrease reported during the crop year and evidently indicates that the worst of the money scarcity is passed and conditions in the banking business will return to normal following fall crop shipments.

Another indication that the financial stringency is relaxing is in the reports of the New York stock market where the buying of railroad shares has been the feature for some time. This buying has been maintained in spite of the fact that the railroads were operated in the last six months at a deficit of $600,000,000 which must be made good out of government guarantee. That is a showing that might be regarded as in a high degree discouraging to speculators and investors, but the buying is continued with the roads now thrown fully back on their own resources.

Experts interpret this movement as a business indicator of prime importance, the inquiry for rail securities coming from strong quarters and representing something more substantial than mere speculation. It shows that in the opinion of shrewd and cautious business judgment the railroads are approaching an era of unusual prosperity based on an expected prosperity of the country generally. The average of thirty representative rail shares stands at present at about sixty-four. The average in 1910 was 78.80. There must be considerable climbing up to reach pre-war level, but it is evident that in the opinion of good judges the climb will be made.

The increase of 33 percent, on the average, in freight rates will not materially affect the prices paid by the consumer according to statistics compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is very evident to anyone traveling that the increase of 20 percent in passenger rates and 50 percent in Pullman fares has not served to discourage the traveling public. Close on the announcement of an increase in freight rates came the report that a raise in express rates had been granted. The Federal Railway Board in Chicago recently granted a wage increase to express company employees amounting to about $30,000,000 a year and the resulting increase in express charges awarded by the Interstate Commission will amount to twelve and one-half percent.

Whatever may by the effect of these advances on domestic and interstate commerce, the foreign trade, of the U. S. is showing a steady and, in some cases a remarkable increase. Manufactures are the outstanding feature of the foreign trade of the country up to the present. Fifty-two percent of the exports in the current calendar year and fifty-six percent in May and June were manufactures, as compared with forty-three percent for a corresponding period in 1919.

If present indications continue 1920 exports will be the greatest in the history of the United States and according to estimates will exceed four billion dollars, as compared with little over one billion dollars in 1914. Articles demanded for the immediate use of the people of the world such as food, clothing and some transportation facilities head the list of exports.

The export of textiles during the fiscal year 1920 equals $485,000,000 as against $382,000,000 in 1919 and $81,000,000 in 1914, an increase of 50 percent over last year and 500 percent over 1914. Cotton goods alone amounted to $364,000,000 or $1,000,000 per day as against $232,000,000 in 1919 and $51,000,000 in 1914. Silk manufactures, raw silk being imported from other countries, amounted to $36,000,000. This item was less than $3,000,000 in 1914.

Mineral oil exports in various manufactured forms increased 21 percent over last year and have a total amounting to $403,000,000. Automobiles topped the list with an increase of 56 percent over 1919 and 700 percent over 1914, the greatest increase being in a demand for commercial cars.

It is interesting, in this connection, to note that in the time from 1911 to Jan. 1, 1920 the increase of automobiles in the United States amounted to 979 percent and in 1919 we had 7,588, 848 automobiles. This tremendous increase in autombiles brings up the question of the supply of oil and whether or not America will continue to lead the world in its production or be forced to rely upon Great Britain for future supplies.

A great deal has been written of late in the United States about an approaching oil famine, usually coupled with reports that Great Britain is making every effort to secure a monopoly on the world's reserve supply of oil. A British monopoly of oil, it is asserted, will serve more than any other one thing to draw together in closer union the widely separated parts of the British Empire and in time of war place an enemy at the mercy of Great Britain's oil burning navy.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, in a recent speech denying that Great Britain controlled the world's oil supply pointed out that 70 percent of the output of the world today comes from American soil and 16 percent from Mexican. American capital controls three-fourths of the Mexican oil wells which places 82 percent of the world's oil under American control. According to Sir Auckland the British Empire today produces a total of about two and one-half percent of the world's annual flow and the supply of Persian Oil controlled by British capital is about two percent so that Great Britain controls scarcely 5 percent of the entire world output.

It must be remembered, however, that Sir Auckland is speaking in terms of production and not potentialities. Sir. E. Mackay Edgar, an English authority on oil, recently declared that in ten years the United States would be compelled to buy annually from Great Britain 500,000 barrels at a cost of one billion dollars. British capital, he stated, has blocked American interests in all of the world's fields outside of Mexico, while British interests control two-thirds of the improved fields of Central and South America, Russia, Dutch East Indies, Rumania, Egypt, Trinidad, India, Ceylon, Malaysia, North and South China and the Philippines.

America's consumption of oil is twice that of the rest of the world combined and if it continues to increase our own supply will soon be exhausted. In 1910 we were adding 15,000,000 barrels to our oil reserve every year. During the last four months of 1919 and the first five of 1920 we drew out of our reserve 15,000,000 barrels. In 1910 our oil imports were negligible, but in 1920 we will import between

forty-five and fifty million more barrels than we export.

California which, incidentally, suffered a real gasoline shortage during part of this past summer, is more determined than ever to push its proposed anti-Japanese legislation in spite of the fact that repeated rumors from Washington lately indicate some move was being made for an amicable settlement of the Japanese immigration question.

A great deal of publicity has been given throughout the United States to an interview by a correspondent of the *New York Times* with Viscount Kaneko, member of the Privy Council of the Japanese Empire, in which he declared that "The action of some people in California threatens to strain cordial relations between Japan and the United States to a critical point." "I have not the slightest fear," he adds, "of facing the danger of a breach of diplomatic relations between the two countries but I do fear that if the proposed legislation to be submitted to popular referendum in California next November goes through there will be implanted in the Japanese mind a rankling sense of wrong inflicted by America that time will not efface."

Magazines and papers on the Pacific coast also point out that, while denying the purchase of land for settlements of Japanese in lower California and Mexico. Japanese capitalists have bought large tracts of agricultural land for colonization purposes in western South America. A Japanese syndicate has recently purchased a tract 20 miles wide and 90 miles long comprising part of the richest farm land of southern Bolivia. Prior to this Japanese interests secured control of 20,000 square miles of land in northern Peru and are already preparing to construct railroads and develop mines.

Citizens of states west of the Rockies complain that Easterners have very little understanding of the real menace of the Japanese and declare they intend to begin a campaign of education to bring about a nation-wide remonstrance against the increase of Japanese influence.

At the same time a well known English writer, Raymond Radcliffe, asserts that the only completely satisfactory answer to Japan's efforts to control the Pacific is "an Anglo-Saxon Union which would bring together America, Canada, New Zealand and Australia and make one flag supreme on the Pacific."

Stanley Hoflund High.

Boston, Mass, September 4, 1920.

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# The New China and the Yellow Peril

BY JULEAN ARNOLD.

American Commercial Attache

THOSE who have looked upon the Chinese laborer as a possible menace to the American industrial and social life have undoubtedly failed to take into consideration some very important phases of China's geography and its possible economic developments. To the ordinary American, China is a land of dense, congested population offering little room for expansion among its own people. It is true that the south and eastern sections of the country are very densely populated, probably six-sevenths of China's population lives in one-third of the country, due to the fact that the people moving along the line of least resistance settled in those sections favored with economic transportation—that is, with waterways. There is a population of probably seventy million living in an area known as West China, which is, more properly speaking, Central China, cut away from economic communication with the rest of the country, as well as with the outside world. In this section one can buy eggs, two and three for a cent; wheat, 15 and 20 cents per bushel, and anthracite coal at 50 cents a ton. Wages in this region average from 10 to 20 cents a day, but the greatest luxury of these peoples is transportation, which costs them from 15 to 30 cents a ton mile, over twenty times that of the people of the United States. Goods in this section are for the most part carried on the backs of the human beings or pack animals, as they are away from waterway transportation.

Although China has an area larger than that of Europe or larger than that of the United States, and a population almost the aggregate of all of that of Europe, and nearly four times that of the United States, yet it has but sixty-five hundred miles of railway as compared to our two hundred and sixty-five thousand. There are probably two million square miles of territory in China more scarcely populated than any State in the American union, due to lack of railways and good roads.

Give China the one hundred thousand miles of railways and one hundred thousand miles of good roads and we shall open up a vast empire of rich resources to settlement and development, and the Chinese people, who have for many centuries, and, in fact, several thousand years, worshipped their ancestors, will far greatly prefer to extend their developments and relieve their congested populations by settling their own territory than in securing opportunities abroad. It is the ambition of every Chinese who goes abroad to return sometime to his ancestral home, and the body of every Chinese who dies away from home must be shipped to the ancestral home for final internment. There are several millions of Chinese who have gone into the Philippines, the federated Malay States, Dutch East Indies and other foreign territories to seek opportunities for business and employment, and who have meant much to the development in these regions, but these have all maintained their connections with their own lands and today many of them are actually returning to China to participate in the opportunites which the new China has now to offer its citizens.

Where railways have been laid in China and where modern industrial plants are now in operation, the prices of commodities and of labor have already more than doubled during the past decade. China today is in the inception of modern industrialism. The year 1905, when the Emperor abolished by imperial decree the old civil service examination as based upon the classics and gave formal recognition to the efficacy of Western learning, marked the turning point in Chinese history. It was then that China formally executed the order "about face" and turned its mind from the past to the futures. Today the Chinese people throughout the country welcome the building of railways, the opening of mines and the installation of modern industrial equipment. Geologists estimate that China has sufficient coal to supply the world's present consumption of one billion tons a year for one thousand years. China is also blessed with marvelous resources in iron, tin, zinc, lead and other base metals. Where iron and coal abound in great measures, coupled with four hunderd million industrious people possessing all the potentialities of all other peoples, modern civilization will take its course.

It must be borne in mind that the Chinese people are rich in civilization and culture. They are not

laundry men and vegetable vendors as many Americans seem to imagine them. There are no aboriginal or indolent elements among them, and they are able with modern scientic education to achieve anything possible among any peoples. There is no cast or aristocracy in China unless it be the aristocracy of education. The people possess many qualities similar to those of the American. They have a high sense of justice and a good sense of humor, are most democratic and possess splendid educational ideals. Their society is based upon equity, so that the Chinese business man's conceptions are those in equity rather than those in law; hence, he respects his obligations as obligations in equity and does not try to evade them through legal technicalities. Politically, the Chinese are not aggressive, in no way coveting the territorial possessions of other peoples.

Modern schools are developing rapidly in China, and agricutural, industrial and commercial education are being emphasized. Modern industrial plants are springing up rapidly in Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and other strategic centers. During the last two years Chinese have purchased thirty American cotton mills and are in the market for many more as well as for manufacturing plants of all descriptions. Shanghai and Canton have witnessed during the past few years the development of modern department stores, housed in six and seven-story reinforced concrete buildings, and operating under Chinese capital, Chinese management and Chinese personnel.

Corporate business enterprise is a noteworthy development in the new China and the Chinese have displayed the ability to organize effectively both in business and politically. The marvelous work which the people have done during the past ten years in ridding the country of opium, attests to their ability in constructive organized effort.

The most striking development in the past twenty years in China has been in the growth of a national spirit, and this means much for the future.

The greatest service which Americans can perform in connection with their relations with China, both for the protection of American labor and for assistance to the Chinese people, is to render every possible assistance in Chinese modern industrial and economic developments, for through these developments wages in China will rapidly rise and come to the standard of those of the West, carrying with them vastly increased purchasing powers on the part of the Chinese people and enormously increased wants.

There is ample room for expansion among the Chinese people in their own country and in undeveloped and unpopulated regions of Central Asia, and with these newer developments the Chinese people will naturally move along the line of least resistance and settle the present uninhabited regions of their own country. Thus, we need not fear the so-called yellow peril of China so long as we do everything within our power to assist China's economic development by giving her the necessary railways, industrial equipment and capital to make possible the opening up of that vast empire of opportunity.

In this connection, Americans would do well to offer every possible encouragement to the admission to this country of Chinese students who would seek to supplement their education with a practical training in our industrial plants and business houses, even though this employment be remunerative in character. These men thus trained will be able to return to their country and hasten the economic developments thereby relieving that economic inequality which today makes the Chinese laborer a possible menace to the American industrial life. A strong, well ordered, well developed China will be the surest guarantee against the yellow peril. It behooves every American to encourage in every way possible China's modern economic and industrial development, particularly at this time when the Chinese people themselves of are so receptive to everything which the West has to offer.

Peking, October 10, 1920.

# Helping China to Help Herself

BY THOMAS W. LAMONT

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP, for banking or for war, are not easy to handle. One of my favorite stories is of Marshal Foch who has always said that Napoleon was his model.

"But," added the Marshal, "now that I, Ferdinand Foch, have fought at the head of a coalition, I have less respect for Napoleon, who had only to defeat coalitions."

The new consortium for China, made up of banking groups from the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, had agreed that the body should be a full partnership, that not only future options but concessions already held and on which substantial progress had not been made should, so far as possible, be pooled with the consortium and that its operations should serve to prevent the setting up of special spheres of influence on the continent of Asia. It was agreed also that the group's operations should deal only with loans to the Chinese government or to the provinces of China, or loans bearing governmental guarantees, and of a character sufficiently important to warrant a public issue.

The consortium met in Paris in May of last year and organized, its agreement to be subject to the approval of the respective governments.

In the case of Great Britain, France and the United States, this agreement was approved without change. The Japanese government directed its banking group to declare that certain portions of the Provinces of Manchuria and Mongolia should be reserved from the scope of the consortium. These reservations as to Mongolia and Manchuria were clearly inadmissible to the western banking groups, as being opposed to the idea of a free and full partnership. They were, as it appeared, equally inadmissible to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France.

There followed a long diplomatic correspondence, with the idea of securing Japan's recession from her position. Little or no headway was made, and I was requested by the American banking group, with the approval of the British and French banking groups and also with the approval of the State Department at Washington, to go to Japan and find out definitely whether the Japanese banking group intended to enter the consortium on the same terms as the other banking groups.

I was in Japan throughout the month of March last, and then again upon my return in May from China, before sailing for home, I spent a week at Tokyo. As a result of a better understanding Japan withdrew her reservations *in toto* and the Japanese government authorized its banking group to enter the consortium without qualification.

Japan's change of attitude was of course most gratifying, and it served to make clear several interesting points as to the present financial and political situation in Japan. I found from the start that the members of the Japanese banking group, which comprised eighteen of the leading institutions in the country and a great majority of the leading men of

affairs in Japan, were strongly for the consortium and greatly desirous that Japan should become a member of it without reservations. Early in my visit, too, the government, with Premier Hara at its head, stated to me its conviction as to the wisdom of withdrawing the reservations.

Through the instrumentality of our ambassador, Roland S. Morris, I was brought in touch with all the leading members of the cabinet and of the powerful diplomatic advisory council, who gave me private assurances of their adherence to the American formula of the consortium. But there was another element in Japan which, for the moment, strongly opposed participation by Japan without reservations. That was described to me by certain Japanese as the so-called military party. That element clung to its determination to have the record show some special claim for Japan in Manchuria and Mongolia. Its final withdrawal from this position was due, I believe, to the joint influence brought to bear upon it, first, from its commercial and banking interests at home and, second, by the consistent and unyielding attitude on the part of the American, British and French governments.

I found in Japan that on certain points there was sincere misunderstanding, which was dispelled by our discussions in Tokyo. We made it clear that the American, British and French banking groups had no intentions with respect to Manchuria and Mongolia that would serve to threaten the economic security or national safety of Japan. Further, we were able to specify certain feeder, or branch-line, railway projects in South Manchuria upon which substantial progress had already been made by the Japanese and which, in accordance with the original understanding reached at Paris, should fall outside the scope of the consortium. Japan, in waiving her reservation regarding Manchuria and Mongolia, recognized that they were of no real value to her and, if persisted in, would only serve as an inevitable bar to her entering the partnership with the western nations—a partnership calculated to prove of more benefit to Japan's commercial interests than to those of any other nation.

After having gained the informal assurance of the Japanese government that it would authorize its banking group to enter the consortium, I proceeded to China for the purpose of observing conditions there.

In China I spent more than a month that was full of extraordinary interest and found several situations of unusual import. First, it became clear that some element—the Chinese said that it was the same one that in Japan had delayed Japan's entry into the consortium without reservations—was now endeavoring to block our path and, by inspiring antagonism on the part of the Chinese, bring about the failure of the consortium. America, and therefore the American group, commands a greater degree of confidence among the Chinese people than any other nation or group. The reason for this is plain. The United States has refrained from seeking territorial concessions in China, and it has striven through the years for the preservation of China's territory and sovereignty, for the maintenance of the open door for all trade.

But, as I have just said, there began and continued throughout my stay in China an active propaganda against the consortium, against America, against the American group and against myself. This propaganda was a powerful illustration of the necessity for joint action in China.

This particular propaganda was conducted partly through circulars, also through the few English printed journals said to be in the control of the Japanese. It was chiefly apparent in the organs of the vernacular press conducted in Japanese interests. In these newspapers, scattered throughout all the leading cities in China, the most astonishing misstatements as to the consortium were constantly repeated. Guild and parliamentary memorials, manufactured on the basis of these falsehoods, were addressed to me and reprinted in the public press.

Accordingly I found it necessary to meet these attacks in the most direct way possible. I had previously determined that when I arrived in China it was my business to keep my mind open and my mouth shut. But it became necessary for me to make a considerable number of public addresses and communications to the leading newspapers; also to receive a very large number of Chinese, both in their private capacity and as representing certain influential groups in China. To this general end, first in Shanghai I explained in great detail the priniciples, the purposes and the workings of the consortium at a large tiffin given by the American bankers; at a dinner in the same place, given by the American and Chinese Chambers of Commerce, at which several hundred persons were present, half of them being Chinese; at another tiffin given by the Chinese Bankers' Association of Shanghai and vicinity; at similar luncheons and dinners at Peking and at large meetings of the representatives of the Chinese press, held at both Shanghai and Peking.

Of course, I discussed the same matter privately with any number of journalists, educators, men of affairs and officials of the government, both past and present.

Shortly after my arrival in Shanghai I heard that the students' union, incensed by the report that I had come to China to negotiate a large loan to the present government of China, which the students violently oppose, and by the knowledge that I was trying to arrange with the Japanese, whom the students were boycotting, to join the consortium, had decided to make a demonstration against me and to stone the windows of my hotel. I sent word to the students that before carrying out their plan I thought it would be a good idea for us to talk together. Saner counsel prevailed among them and they chose about 30 delegates, one third of them women, to call on me. We had tea and then spent two hours discussing the consortium. I never met a keener, more eager, intelligent group of young men and women. They were strongly opposed to their own administration, very critical of the Japanese, whom they accused of seeking to debauch their government, and generally fearful of foreign domination.

We argued back and forth the question of the consortium, and when we finished they seemed to have become convinced it would be better to have the Japanese join with the bankers of the other leading nations in a joint effort to help China. We succeeded, too, in making it clear that the consortium had no plans for coming to China and exploiting it, or of foisting any great scheme of development upon the country; that we did not intend to come to China at all except at the earnest desire and with the cordial cooperation of the Chinese people; that unless they were convinced of the utility of the proposed consortium, certainly it would not attempt to function.

I was told later that this conference with the students' union in Shanghai had aroused considerable dismay in the government at Peking, and that when it received the report of the conference it released from prison a number of students confined there.

This last episode, if true, will give some idea of the feebleness of the central government at Peking.

Taking China as a whole, it is such a law-abiding, peace loving and industrious community that locally it does not seem to require much in the way of administration. The towns and cities by themselves appear to move along with local and family goverment that manages to keep the peace and to make both ends meet. Of course, from the westen point of view, there is an infinite lack of modern phases of municipal government, that is to say, of any local improvements, sanitation, public education, etc. Aside from these things, important from our point of view, but not important to Chinese civilization which, for several thousand years, has managed to worry along without them, there is very decent local government.

When, however, it comes to the central government, the situation has many serious aspects. The administration, as it appeared to me in Peking, was weak in purpose and personnel and limited in its authority. This lack of capable and patriotic men in the central government is what gives to western eyes their exaggerated idea of disorganization in China.

Yet we may not hold the Chinese as solely responsible for their own ills. Many Japanese liberals declared to me that the policy of Japan had served to weaken rather than to strengthen China. The way that an ex-Premier of China, a liberal, by the way, who some years ago was supplanted in office by one of the militarists, put it to me was this:

"Since the outbreak of the great war, especially in the year 1917, China has borrowed no less than $250,000,000, silver, from Japan. What has been done with this vast sum of money? Absolutely nothing! And where has the money gone to? Mostly into the pockets of some militarists and of those individuals who are now shouting against the new consortium. These men have developed an appetite for Japanese money and are looking for more. When they hear, as they do, that the new consortium will lend money only for constructive purposes, and, moreover, will insist upon such supervision as will insure the money being spent for such purposes, they naturally oppose the consortium. These men are being backed by a certain element in Japan. Thus they are enabled to buy up newspapers and start propaganda in opposition to the new consortium, but not for a moment do they really represent our public opinion."

No actual constitutional government at present obtains in China. There are two parliaments in existence, each claiming the other to be illegal. The *de facto* government at Peking functions by virtue of its inheritance from the Manchu regime, followed by the presidential administration under Yuan Shih Kai. He had an ambition to become emperor and form a new dynasty and therefore not wishing to be hampered by constitutional limitations he prorogued parliament prior to the adoption of the final constitution. The southern group maintain that had its passage not been blocked by Yuan the constitution as written would have been surely adopted by parliament as the will of the people. Among other things, this constitution provided that no foreign loans should be contracted by the government without parliamentary approval.

It is frequently asserted that a majority of both the present parliaments have been named by the Tuchuns or military governors. These men today constitute in China the real stumbling block to effective government, and until they can be controlled or reconciled no so-called peace will be effective. These Tuchuns derive their strength in part from the local provincial revenues which they collect and squeeze and partly from spasmodic grants made by the Peking government. The Tuchuns and the Peking government spend so much upon troops that until there has been disbandment of at least one-half of the troops, thorough going financial reform is impossible.

This whole situation is difficult, for it constitutes a vicious circle. For instance, as I have just pointed out, the government deficit cannot be wiped out, until disbandment of the troops takes place, thus doing away with the extraordinary military expense. On the other hand, disbandment cannot be accomplished without paying off soldiers' arrears. The government can't borrow until it gets rid of its soldiers and it can't get rid of its soldiers until it borrows.

The solution, as it would appear to me, is not the military intervention or occupation of certain cities, which a few of the Japanese militarists advocate. If, on the other hand, the leading Powers should make to the present Peking government, to the southern government and to all factions in China, including the Tuchuns, strong diplomatic representations, stating that all this nonsense of an opera bouffe warfare must be dropped and the government get down to business, I am inclined to believe that the result would be surprising in its effectiveness.

I took repeated occasion in China to make it clear that until effective reconciliation between the factions has been reached, the consortium will be unable to function upon any extensive financial scale. In the last few weeks, since my return from Peking, the government has made several important cabinet changes tending materially to strengthen the situation.

The western government can, in the long run, place great reliance upon the integrity and sobriety of the Chinese people and can find in them elements of strong cooperation—can encourage them in the development of a more stable government. I was greatly impressed with the growth that there has been in the last few years in education, the study of political institutions and of government by the students at the various universities and the liberal-minded men of affairs.

These men are the hope of China today. They are anxious, nay, eager, for the consortium to begin its work there. They declared to me that in its operations lay China's only hope, and, if ever a people deserved our effective friendship, these are the ones. In a material way they will repay it a thousandfold. China has untold wealth in her natural resources. It requires only stabilization of political conditions there in order to develop these resources and make the country perhaps the greatest in the world in actual, as well as in potential, wealth.

As to Japan, I have confidence that her people will enter fully into the spirit in which the new consortium has been formed and that her bankers will carry out scrupulously the compact they have made with their partners and associates of America, Great Britain and France. They are anxious to cooperate with the other participating powers.

With Japan's changing ideas toward China and facing the situation in China itself that I have described, with its banking, economic and transportation systems in a backward state, the consortium, comes, with its new policy—not of imposing some large plan of exploitation and control upon China nor of securing great concessions from her, but of wishing to render China assistance in the development of her great basic, public enterprises. The consortium plans to do this with the approval and cooperation of the Chinese government and people, with safety of investment for the people of the United States of America, Great Britain, France and

Japan, to whom Chinese securities will be offered; with an excellent interest return to such investors; with a fair profit to the bankers, and with the hope on the part of the consortium that within a few years it will have been able to assist China to reach such a point in the development and management of her enterprises that, as a consortium it will be able to withdraw and leave the entire field to Chinese handling, and to such private foreign enterprise as may continue to be attracted by the opportunities in China.—*From The Nation's Business, Washington, D. C.*

# America and Australia's Exclusion Policy

BY FRAZIER HUNT

Special Correspondent, the *Chicago Tribune*

EVERYWHERE in Australia there is a deep rooted growing fear of Japan that is rapidly becoming almost an obsession. Along with radical labor discussions it is the one universal topic of conversation.

White Australia is determined to keep out the yellow and brown menace and fears that her millions of acres of rich unsettled lands must act as a magnet to Japan's surplus population. Denied entrance to America and finding the Siberian climate uninviting, and with China already overcrowded she believes that Japan will turn her eyes Australiaward. For this reason Australia by some strange reasoning looks to America for her protection from Japan.

All over Australia scores of men ask "Would America help us?"

Despite the fact that seventy-five percent of Australians are born Britons, there is an under current feeling that Britain may discourage their ironclad "white Australian" policy. They say that the Englishmen cannot understand color feeling and are inclined to consider lightly their determination to keep Australia white if it interferes with Britain's foreign policy. America, they say, understands the dangers of yellow immigration and faces a similar problem. Frankly what the Australians would like to see is a deadly American-Japanese war.

Many Australian thinkers feel that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement should be renewed as a safeguard believing that if allied with Japan, Great Britain would be able to control, at least partly, that nation. The rank and file of Australian population, however, are against the Pact and they want Britain to stand squarely against Japan, but feel that Britian's world policy has little time to consider individual needs of her far-flung dominions. Consequently there is a distinct feeling of isolation in Australia. Australia pictures herself as a hero fighting against Japan with her back to the wall.

The white Australian policy is twenty years old but is immeasureably stronger than ever. The policy is actual by exclusion obtained through elastic immigration laws and permits unqualified educational tests of all immigrants. The Japanese coolies could be asked to read sanscrit. This applies equally to the British Indians, as well as to the Chinese.

No power, whether Britain or the League of Nations, Australia, says, can make her change this policy. When the war looked the blackest for England the Australians say that Japan approached Great Britain with the request that the entire British Empire should recognize racial equality. The request was passed to Australia who boldly refused to accept the doctrine in a secret session of the Australian Parliament in the dark days of 1916, and today Australia stands defiant. White-Australia is almost a religion and when America's fleet came here a dozen years ago she cheered it as Australia's protection. The Panama Canal is precious to her and when half of America's fleet moved to the Pacific she was very happy. With each new launching of America's battleships she rejoiced. Australia feels isolated and lonely and looks fearfully to America for her answer on the race question.

# The New Chinese-Russian Partnership in the Chinese Eastern Railway

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

DR. C. C. Wang, China's representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board and member of the Board of Directors of the Chinese-Eastern Railway at Harbin, in an interview with the writer pointed out that the recent agreement between China and the Russo-Asiatic Bank, which has caused much comment in the press, was merely a temporary arrangement, and would be subject to modification by negotiation upon the establishment of a Russian government, recognized by China and her Allies. Dr. Wang is now visiting in Peking and will return to his post at Harbin this week.

The new arrangement, according to Dr. Wang, had come about through a gradual evolution of conditions on the Chinese Eastern Railway, and had been discussed for some time in Peking. With the object of protecting the interests of both China and Russia during the disquieting period, it was necessary to find a solution of the new problem which was brought into existence by the changed conditions in that part of the world.

"In the spring of 1918, when the head office of the Russo-Asiatic Bank was removed from Petrograd to Paris," said Dr. Wang reviewing the history of that financial institution and the Chinese Eastern Railway, and at the same time giving the substance of the new agreement recently initiated, "a meeting of shareholders of the railway was held in Peking and one additional Chinese director was elected to the board. With the Chinese President, China has since then had two directors on the board. At that meiting the Russo-Asiatic Bank was recognized by the Chinese government as entitled to represent and vote for the holders of the original share captal of five million roubles.

"In the spring of this year, three vacancies among the Russian members of the board occurred. By a resolution of the foregoing-mentioned shareholders' meeting of 1918, the remaining directors were empowered to fill these vacancies. In February 1920, the resolution was carried out. This gave China and Russia each five members on the board. The arrangement that gradually came into effect has now been confirmed by the new agreement.

"The second point is that China had never exercised the proportionate share of the control of the line as was contemplated in the Convention of 1896 between China and the Russo-Asiatic Bank. This was corrected to a certain extent by the provision in the new agreement of the addition of one Chinese and one Russian assistant vice-president. The general manager hitherto has been and remains a Russian, but in the new agreement a Chinese

assistant general manager is provided for. In addition, each of the four departments in control of accounts, engineering, locomotives and operation. which are all headed by Russians, will have a Chinese assistant department chief. The agreement also provides that the junior officers of the line shall be selected without discrimination from among Chinese and Russians.

"According to Article 12 of the original agreement of 1896, the Chinese Eastern Railway should have paid to the Chinese government Taels 5,000,000 in 1903, when the construction work was completed, and operations commenced. Contrary to this provision, the amount has never been paid. Now it is agreed that the railway issues bonds to the Chinese government to cover the sum and to pay accrued interest. The total amount will be something like Taels 12,000,000. The bonds will bear interest at 5 percent per annum payable semi-annually. The principal shall be payable when the railway is redeemed by China as provided in the agreement or it may be deducted from the amount which China will have to pay for the redemption of the line.

"In addition to this, the new agreement also provides that the modifications of the old agreement pf 1896 thus effected shall be subject to negotiation with the future recognized Russian government. Another point of interest in the new agreement is a special provision to the effect that the railway should be operated as a commercial concern solely, and should be free from all politics as politics have done so much harm to its operation in the past and that the Russo-Asiatic Bank shall be recognized as a Russian financial institution."

The foregoing provisions in the new agreement, said Dr. Wang, might be made clearer if a summary of the old agreement of 1896 is given. They are: China and Russia organized the Russo-Asiatic Bank in 1896, and the agreement provided that China contributed the sum of Taels 5,000,000 as shares to the bank. This sum has nothing to do with the Taels 5,000,000 which the Chinese Eastern Railway should refund to China on the completion of the road. They are altogether two different things, although they have been often confused by writers. By the agreement, China entrusted the bank with the construction and operation of the road. The bank was made a sort of an undertaking company under conditions. The principal conditions given in the agreement are:

1. For the construction and operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, a separate company called the Chinese Eastern Railway Company should be organized, of which the president should be Chinese.
2. The national rights of China as the line passes through Chinese territory should be safeguarded.
3. The official seal of the railway company should be issued by the Chinese government.
4. The road shall be protected by the Chinese.
5. At the end of eighty years from the date of operation, the road shall automatically revert to China free of charge. At the end of 36 years, China shall have the right to re-purchase the road by paying back the capital investment and losses incurred by the road through operation during that period. It also provides that the surplus of the road after having paid the dividends of the shareholders shall be applied to the repayment of the loan for the construction of the road. In other words, the surplus should be used to reduce the sum which China would have to pay when she redeems the road at the end of thirty-six years. This provision simply means that the surplus belongs to China.
6. The shares of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company shall be only saleable to Chinese and Russians. This provision was inserted in order to make the enterprise a purely Chinese-Russian concern.

These are the principal provisions in the old agreeement, and they give a better idea of why it was necessary to make the new arrangements in consequence of the change of the conditions in Russia "The railway," continued Dr. Wang, "had been much affected by the revolution, and serious troubles had been encountered both from the financial and operating points of view. The Russians were very much advanced in their political ideas, and so have been the employees of the railway. Indeed it might be said that at times politics had become more important than the running of the line. The creation of the Inter-Allied Technical Board was a timely measure to prevent the destruction of railway. The work done by the board and the noble and unselfish efforts of Mr. Stevens, who as American Chairman of the Board had nursed the railway through a critical period, are deserving the unqualified thanks of Chinese and Russians. The representatives of various countries on that board had worked most amicably together in spite of the fact that their interests were not always identical, During the present year the road had been running fairly well.

"The attitude of the Chinese government," explained Dr. Wang, "had been one of co-operation and liberal assistance to the road from the beginning. The first instructions I received on my appointment as Chinese representative on the Technical Board upon my return from Europe were to co-operate with Mr. Stevens, assist the railway in every way possible, and generally help all I could. The reason for this attitude is easy to understand. Russia and China have special relations. Their adjacent frontier is longer than that of any other two nations in the world. Their frontiers are in contact over a distance of between three and four thousand miles. The Chinese authorities realize that China and Russia have to be on the most cordial terms. Neither China nor Russia could stop an invasion over such a long frontier if either should become aggressive. They both have to maintain a clear and open understanding. There are two examples from which they might choose, the relations between Germany and France, or those between Canada and America. It was the latter example that they sought to follow. China may have made mistakes, but that is the guiding spirit that animates all her acts toward Russia. The Russians are truly a great people, and they have many sterling qualities, which we admire. There is nothing small or mean about them, and I believe China is right in pursuing a policy looking to a Great Russia in the future."

Dr. Wang's information concerning the past and present state of affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway is full of interest. He said that the railway cost almost as much to build as the whole of the Chinese government railways. It cost Gold roubles 350,000,000 to construct. This figure has not yet been verified by Dr. Wang, but it was given to him by the Russian railway authorities. The whole of the Chinese government railways cost only $420,000,000. The per verst cost of the Chinese Eastern Railway was Gold roubles 220,000, and was higher than usual. A verst is equal to one kilometre. The per kilometre cost for the construction of the railways in China was $78, 220 (silver); in India $29,000 gold; in Japan Yen 105,000, in Russia Gold roubles 54,000; in Germany $74,000 gold, and in the United States of America, $41,000 gold.

The length of the Chinese Eastern Railway is as follows: East section from Harbin to Pogranichinaya being 512 versts; west section from Harbin to Manchuli being 876 versts; and south section from Harbin to Changchun being 225 versts. The total length is 1,613 versts. The number of locomotives owned is 491, and leased is 60, making a total of 550, which are 26 more than the whole of the Chinese government lines have. The number of freight cars owned is 9,000, and leased 2,000, making a total of 11,000, whereas the Chinese government lines have only 10,748. The Chinese Eastern Railway goods wagons, however, are much smaller than those of the Chinese government railways. The carrying capacity of the wagons of the Chinese Eastern and the Chinese government railways stands at the ratio of 3 to 5. The number of passenger cars owned by the Chinese Eastern is 665 whereas the Chinese government lines have altogether 1,600. The Chinese Eastern has 13,500 employees, and there are more than 2,000 at the head office at Harbin.

"Up to 1914," said Dr. Wang, "the railway had lost money heavily every year, and to that time the whole operating loss, excluding capital charges, amounted to about 182,000,000 gold roubles. Since then and up to 1918, a substantial profit had been made annually but debit after eighteen years' operation amounted to about $100,000,000. The agreement of 1896 provided that China might buy back the railway after thirty-six years providing she repaid everything spent on the railway. I understand that some of the authorities in the old days thought it would be a good thing to make the railway as unprofitable as possible in order that China might never be able to buy it back. That might have been one plausible reason for the unusually high cost of construction of the road and the heavy loss encountered by the line"

The following figures the yearly results of the operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway given by Dr. Wang show the losses and profits of the line since its operation.

| | Net operating deficits | Net operating revenue, earnings after deduction of expenses. |
|---|---|---|
| 1903 | Gold roubles 11,000,000 | ,, |
| 1904 | ,, ,, 25,000,000 | ,, |
| 1905 | ,, ,, 36,000,000 | ,, |
| 1906 | ,, ,, 25,000,000 | ,, |
| 1907 | ,, ,, 21,000,000 | ,, |
| 1908 | ,, ,, 15,000,000 | ,, |
| 1909 | ,, ,, 13,000,000 | ,, |
| 1910 | ,, ,, 10,000,000 | ,, |
| 1911 | ,, ,, 9,000,000 | ,, |
| 1912 | ,, ,, 8.000,000 | ,, |
| 1913 | ,, ,, 5,000,000 | ,, |
| 1914 | ,, ,, 4,500,000 | ,, |
| | Total deficits 182,500,000 | |
| 1915 | | 13,000,000 |
| 1916 | | 18,000,000 |
| 1917 | | 42,000.000 |
| 1918 | | 10,000,000 |
| | Total revenue | 83,000,000 |

Thus there is a net operating deficit of R100,000,000 which will still have to be made up.

In 1919 the railway had a very bad year. It was not even able to pay wages and salaries on account of the political troubles in Russia and Siberia. The year 1920 is a little better and Dr. Wang gives the following particulars of the expenditure and receipts of the line for the first six months.

Receipts of the Chinese Eastern for the first six months, 1920.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts in cash on the stations, payments for telephones, income of the rent of land and other receipts of the railway | 19,744,172— |
| Loans | 2,950,000— |
| Different sums | 556,889— |
| Recovery of sums paid in advance | 308,990— |
| Saving State Bank | 64,945— |
| Sums in cash by the Railway and passed to the credit of other Administrations, Railways etc. | 1,536,500— |
| Receipts for precedent years transportations | 4,950,000— |
| Received from the Interallied Committee | 202,538— |
| Total | 30,314,034— |

Payments for the first six months of 1920.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sleepers | 600,000— |
| Fuel, wood and coal | 7,927,011— |
| Different materials | 2,494,518— |
| Salaries, employees and workmen | 9,654,866— |
| The Tzitzikar and Kirin Bureaux | 144,000— |
| Different works | 1,531,076— |
| Russo-Asiatique Bank, current accounts | 44,516— |
| The Corp of Railway Guards | 1,230,000— |
| Saving State Bank | 9,000— |
| Payments to the Ussuri Railway | 244,100— |
| Payments on private claims | 52.721— |
| Losses on the exchange rate and payment of sums passed to the credit of other Administrations, Railways etc. | 4,174,386— |
| Total | 28,106,194— |

In conclusion Dr. Wang again emphasizes the importance of seizing the present opportunity to prove to Russia China's good will and show that China is a good neighbor. "Both China and Russia," said he, "are great continental countries and each has a great people. Their interests do not conflict. Mutual understanding and good will, will be of benefit to both. China is weak, and Russia is disorganized. We know how much we dislike any of our neighbors to take advantage of our weakness, so we can sympathize with Russia in her trials more than others. A spirit of cooperation and good neighborhood should always be and will be the guiding spirit in our dealings with Russia."

Peking, Ootober 14, 1920.

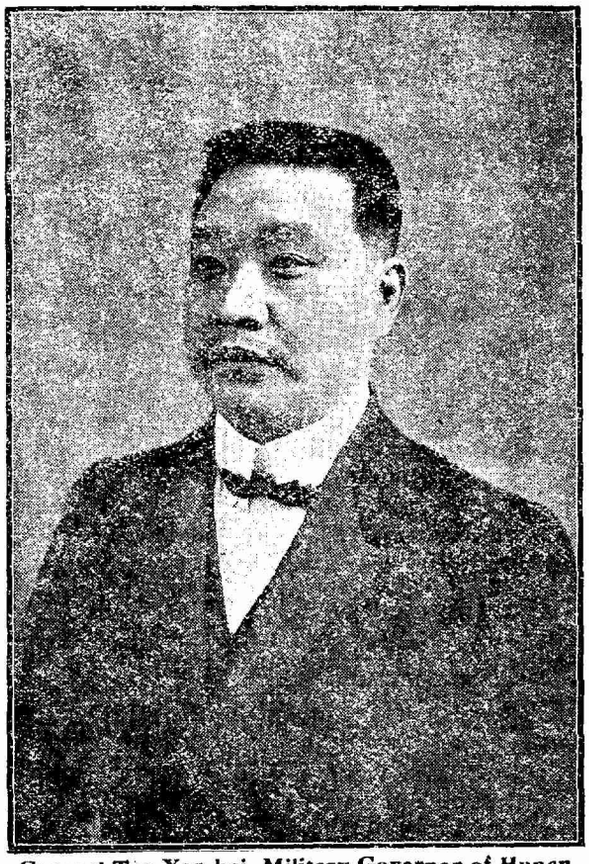
*WHO WANTS A COPY OF THE INDEX?*

THE index to Vols. IX, X, XI, XII of Millard's Review is now in process of publication. It will be issued only to those persons making written application for same. There is no charge. Orders must be received before December 1, 1920.

*Address*

**MILLARD'S REVIEW**
**SHANGHAI**

# Who's Who in China



General Tan Yen-kai, Military Governor of Hunan
(譚延闓字組庵)

*General Tan Yen-kai, Military Governor of Hunan, functioning under instructions of the south-western opposition government, and whose official status has not been recognized by the Central government at Peking, is a great Chinese scholar.*

*He was born in 1876 at Chai Ling Hsien, Hunan. He is a son of Tan Tsung-ling, Viceroy of Hukwang (Hunan and Hupeh) in the Manchu regime. He received the degree of Chin Shih, the equivalent of the Western degree of Doctor of Literature, sixteen years ago. After 1904, the literary examinations, which were the stepping stone to official life, were abolished. General Tan therefore was one of the last Chin Shih.*

*After having successfully passed the literary examinations, he joined the Hanling Academy in the capacity of a member. Shortly afterwards, he resigned from the Academy and returned home for retirement.*

*While residing in his native province he was active in local politics. In consequence, he was elected chairman of the Provincial Assembly of Hunan in 1909, when the Imperial government gave every indication of its determination to introduce local self-government into China.*

*In 1911, the first revolution broke out, and General Tan made himself chief of military affairs in Hunan with his office at Changsha.*

*In July 1912, he was appointed by the republican government at Peking Tutuh of Hunan (Military Governor).*

*In October 1913, General Tan was ordered by the late President Yuan Shih-kai to turn the office of Tutuh over to General Tang Hsiang-ming. He was suspected of being disloyal to Yuan in the second revolution which broke out in the summer of 1913 and which was suppressed in less than two months time.*

*In June 1916, the late President Yuan Shih-kai died and General Tan became Hunan Tuchun again (The name of Tutuh was by that time changed into that of Tuchun).*

*In July 1918, when Marshal Tuan Chi-jui was Prime Minister he had General Fu Liang-cho, a confidential man of his, replace General Tan as Military Governor of Hunan.*

*Later, the Kiangsi troops invaded Hunan, captured Changsha and drove away General Fu Liang-cho. In December 1918, the south-western opposition government appointed General Tan Military Governor of Hunan.*

*In the meantime the Central government ordered General Tsao Kun, General Wu Pei-fu and General Chang Chin-yao to retake Hunan. Their combined forces finally succeeded in recapturing Changsha and Yochow, but the south-western troops under General Tan's leadership still occupied part of Hunan's territory.*

*Before the victory was completed, Peking appointed General Chang Chin-yao, an Anfu man, Military Governor of Hunan, instead of General Wu Pei-fu, who should have deserved this appointment because it was his troops who alone recaptured these two important cities. For a time, there were two military governors in Hunan, one appointed by Peking and the other by Canton.*

*In April 1920, General Wu Pei-fu retired from Hunan to Paotingfu under the excuse of giving a rest to his troops but really as a protest against Peking's refusal to pay his men although the Anfu generals received their monthly allowance more regularly. Upon his retirement from Hunan, General Chang Chin-yao could not hold his ground. General Tan, taking advantage of the situation, advanced with his men, captured Changsha and expelled from the province General Chang, who is now a refugee from law at Shanghai. After the flight of General Chang, General Tan becomes the military governor for the whole province of Hunan by force of arms, but he does not function as such under orders of Peking.*

Mr. Liang Lang-hsun
(梁澜勳)

*Liang Lan-hsun, Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Canton is one of the best known local officials. Mr. Liang was born in Samshui, Kwangtung, in 1880. He attended Queen's College when young and was an Expectant Taotai of the Tsing Dynasty. Mr. Liang was an instructor in Tientsin University in its early days. After leaving the university faculty, Mr. Liang served for a time as secretary of the Canton-Hankow Railroad. Among the offices he has occupied during his official career were the assistant commission for foreign affairs in the office of the Viceroy of Liang Kwang, commissioner for foreign affairs in Pakhoi, consul-general at Sydney, collector of Likin at Hohao, and at various posts in the Peking Ministry of Finance. For his service to the government he has been awarded many decorations and orders, including the Second Order of Excellent Crops. Among his former pupils of the Tientsin University were many younger officials of prominence, including Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Peace Delegate to the recent Conference in Europe.*

*H. W.*

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# Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

## Japanese Challenge.

*From the "Chicago Tribune"*

Japanese statesmen, speaking to the American congressional party on tour in the Orient, have with traditional politeness assured us of the unwavering friendship of Japan for the United States. A grain of salt which might well be taken with these utterances by Mr. Lothrop Standard in the September issue of *World's Work*. The article quotes Viscount Kaneko, a member of the privy council of the Japanese Empire, as saying, among other things:

"The action of some people in California threatens to strain the relations between Japan and the United States to a critical point. Japan has borne patiently a long series of attacks on the legal rights of 60,000 Japanese in that state, but the limit of endurance has been very nearly reached."

Japanese press comment sheds more light upon the quality of the friendship voiced to American congressmen. The *Osaka Mainichi* says:

"If the anti-Japanese proposal is carried out, all the Japanese in California will be reduced to the state of coolies. Can anything more unjust and inhuman be found anywhere else in the world? Will Japan tolerate this simply because of the pleas made for the promotion of Japanese-American friendship?"

*Tokyo Chuwo* says: "If the anti-Japanese movement in California is carried on in real earnest, it will be very dishonorable to America."

Other comment in Japan, dealing with the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance treaty, is bitter against "the pro-Americanism of Great Britain," which is interpreted as being inspired by anti-Japanese sentiment in both America and the British colonies of the Pacific. On this subject Raymond Radclyffe, a British writer of experience, comments at length with advice for an Anglo-Saxon confederation, ending with the following warning:

"If socialism continues to grow in Japan, it is quite on the cards that Japan may be forced into war with the United States, a war which would compel us to surrender our alliance and help our cousins."

There is enough salt for the Japanese formal expressions of friendship to make them very unpalatable. Japan is a militaristic monarchy. Within the week we have had dispatches from Tokyo announcing a program of naval improvement which includes an outlay of $3,000,000 for training naval aviators and the building of 120 submarines, eight battleships, and eight battle cruisers by 1925. The empire does not intend to be ignored or slighted. It is making preparations to defend its position and extend its plans by force, if necessary. There is neither humility nor modesty in its contentions concerning "rights" in California. It challenges the United States to force California to concede and protect such "right."

The situation is one which the nation cannot ignore without danger of serious consequences. California and the entire Pacific coast must realize the situation. A primary requisite is an invincible American fleet in Pacific waters. Half our fleet is not invincible. Yet the policy of dividing our fleet is the policy of Secretary Daniels under the present Democratic administration. It is a policy concurred in by Franklin D. Roosevelt, now Democratic candidate for vice-president. It is a policy to use the navy appropriation to buy the electoral votes of the Pacific states at the sacrifice of their safety.

Half the fleet would be destroyed by a hostile force of the strength of Japan's new navy. This would clear the way for the landing of troops at one of the many little coast shipping towns such as Santa Barbara or Hueneme, where there is no coast defense, but where there is at least a pier, even though harbor facilities are lacking. A drive on Los Angeles overland, with perhaps a sea attack upon San Pedro, with its harbor facilities, would not be impossible. Once provided with a suitable harbor and with a firm footing ashore, the job of ejecting the invaders would be tremendous, the remaining half of the fleet being too small to come into the Pacific.

The Pacific coast would be safer with the entire fleet as a unit, even if it were stationed in the Mediterranean, than to have it divided and subject to such danger. The Democratic administration is not only sponsor for division of the fleet, but is allowing the ill feeling between the two countries to increase to a point where such division might mean disaster.

## Militarism the Root of Evil in Japan

*Translation from an article by Mr. Ozaki Yukio in the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, appearing in the Japan Weekly Chronicle Kobe (British)*

"The low intellectual and moral standing of this nation and the backwardness of various industries here are due to many causes. But the most important of them is the sway Militarism holds over the country. How could the nation compete with the Powers in industry, traffic, education and so on when about 50 percent of its special expenditure and two-thirds of its recurring expenditure is spent on the Army and Navy. By limiting the appropriations for the Army and Navy to a reasonable extent—about 30 percent. of the total national expenditure, there will be found ample funds for spreading education, constructing and improving roads, bridges, railways and harbors and solving problems of living and unemployment to a large extent. When these matters have been duly attended to and more material prosperity secured for the country, it will be in a position to enlarge armaments far beyond the present extension. Governed as both government and people are by feudal ideas and sentiment, half the national revenue is frittered away on armaments regardless of their effects, and a paralysis of all the other activities of the State is the result. Militarism has never long kept company with national prosperity, as conclusively proved by the histories of the Tsin dynasty of

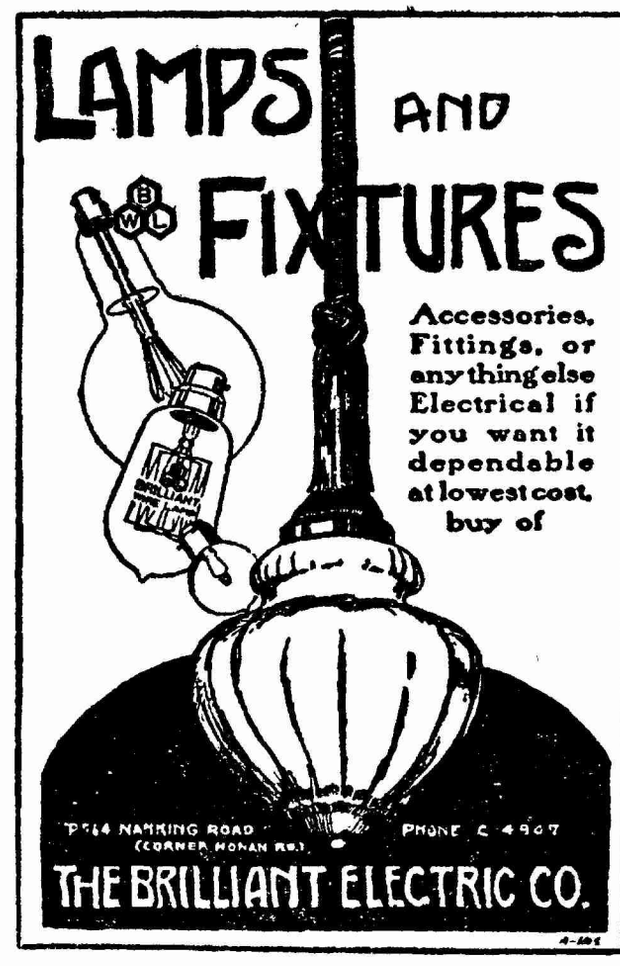
China, of Germany, Russia, Austria and Turkey. Militarism is a principle ruinous to the State. It is the most dangerous of thoughts. But half the national revenue might perhaps be spent on armaments, were it to make the Empire really the stronger. But it does not. If Japan extends her army and navy, her foreign rivals will also do the same. As the economic strength of Britain and America is several times as great as ours, if we spend Y. 200,000,000, they will spend Y. 400,000,000; if we spend Y. 500,000,000 they will spend Y. 1,000,000,000 or even more, so that Japan will be relatively weaker *vis-a-vis* Britain and America. What a height of folly it is to increase armaments at the expense of education and industry and all that merely to render the country relatively weaker! This is all the more the case with naval rivalry, of which the issue entirely hangs on monetary power.

"The attacks on the Militarism of Japan are now getting louder and louder. Anxious people both in and out of office are busy explaining and excusing. But so long as the fact remains that Japan expends 50 percent of her revenue on the Army and Navy, a hundred explanations will not be of the least value, I fear. A more effective way to refute the charge of Militarism will be to adjust the distribution of national expenditure so as to allot more adequate funds to educational and productive activities and the solution of problems of living, etc. So long as the policy of sacrificing everything else to the Army and Navy is not abandoned, it will be impossible for us to avert the charge of Militarism and all the trouble and risks which it entails on the nation. In short, the feudal ideas and Militarism which pervade the country have brought not merely parliamentary government but the very Empire to a crisis."

# Sacrificial Bronzes

In the lecture delivered by Mr. Evan Morgan before the American Woman's Club, Literary Department on Friday afternoon, October 8, he first pointed out the distinction between the *Chiao*, suburban sacrifice and the sacrifice of Ancestors in the Ming Tang, or Ancestral Hall. The elaborate worship of the altar of Heaven to day was descended in a direct line from the simple from of worship of Heaven at the suburban altar in primitive times. The great number of articles now used was a great contrast to the few things employed in primitive times. Ritual has developed *pari passu* with pollytheism. Increase in the number of spirits implied an increase in ceremonies. Garadully, through successive dynasties, as the Chinese pantheon grew so did the elaboration of vessels.

Simplicity was the mark of primitive times. The Chinese hold it as a maxim that the greatest reverence demands the greatest simplicity. Thus in early times there was no altar. "The ground was swept and the offering laid thereon." A corresponding simplicity was also observed in ritual. The wine at first was water, possibly coloured by the addition of the dark millet to give it the color of the sable sky. Later there were five kinds of brews. Similarly the great broth or soup was without salt and other condiments. The Spirit of Heaven is great and majestic: hence requires no adornment in worship. He likes best the things that are natural. Therefore the articles used were made of earthenware, and the gourd, wooden cups and spoons; and the animal, a heifer, to mark the spirit of sincerity and purity.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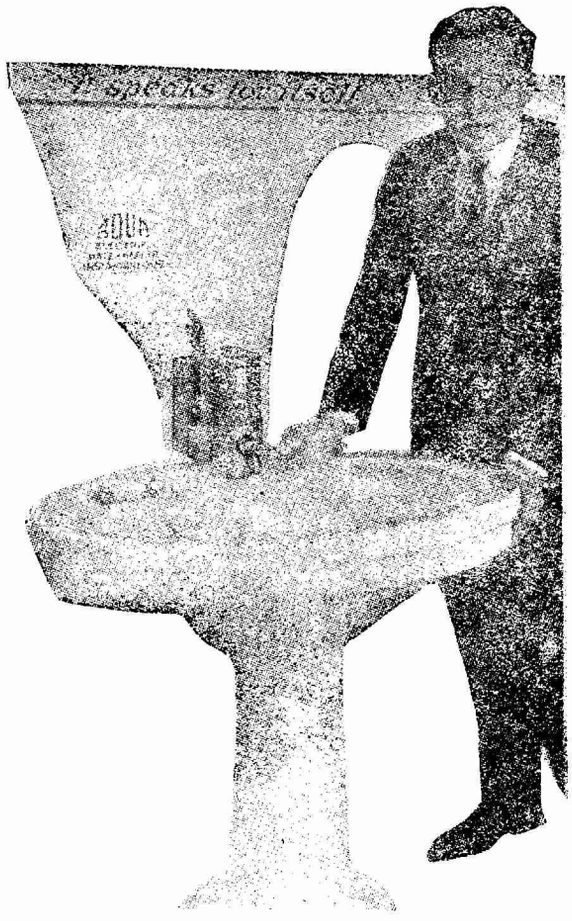
Gradually the vessels became more ornate—jade bronze, silver and gold vessels were made. Classic simplicity was lost in debased complexity. And ornate worship was developed to gratify human taste rather than please the divine spirit. Sign and symbol figured greatly in all articles. Creative art endeavored to express in every way the religious intention. Unfortunately the intention of the worship is lost but the accessory ritual still remains and much of the symbolic idea may be seen in the size and shape of the vessels. Many pictures of ancient vases were shown on the screen. The measurement and weight, and in some cases the history of these were given.

## American Woman's Club

Hon. Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China and Mrs. Crane addressed the meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, October 19, at the Carlton Cafe. They spoke on the famine relief and what the Red Cross is doing for the sufferers in North China. Mrs. Lohingier, president of the club presided, and gave a brief welcome address in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Crane and Admiral Gleaves. Following the address Dr. W. W. Peter, gave a most instructive illustrated lecture on "How Life Begins." His remarks were illustrated with pictures of plant and animal life of great scientific interest. Tea was served previous to the meeting. Attention is called to the fact that on Tuesday afternoon, October 26, a tea-dance is being given by the American Woman's Club at the Astor House, in aid of the famine sufferers in North China. Tickets are being sold by members of the club at $2, including dancing and home tea.

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## Shipping Bill America's Greatest Constructive Act.

The Jones Merchant Marine Bill, which has arouse the favorable and unfavorable consideration of the powers of the world in such a manner as has never heretofore been made manifest in laws of the United States, is America's greatest piece of constructive legislation in the opinion of J. J. Underwood, special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior and Washington correspondent of the *Seattle Times*, who is now in the Orient. Mr. Underwood is gathering material for a series of articles on trade shipping in the Far East for his publication and is making a report on the same subject for the Department of ihe Interior.

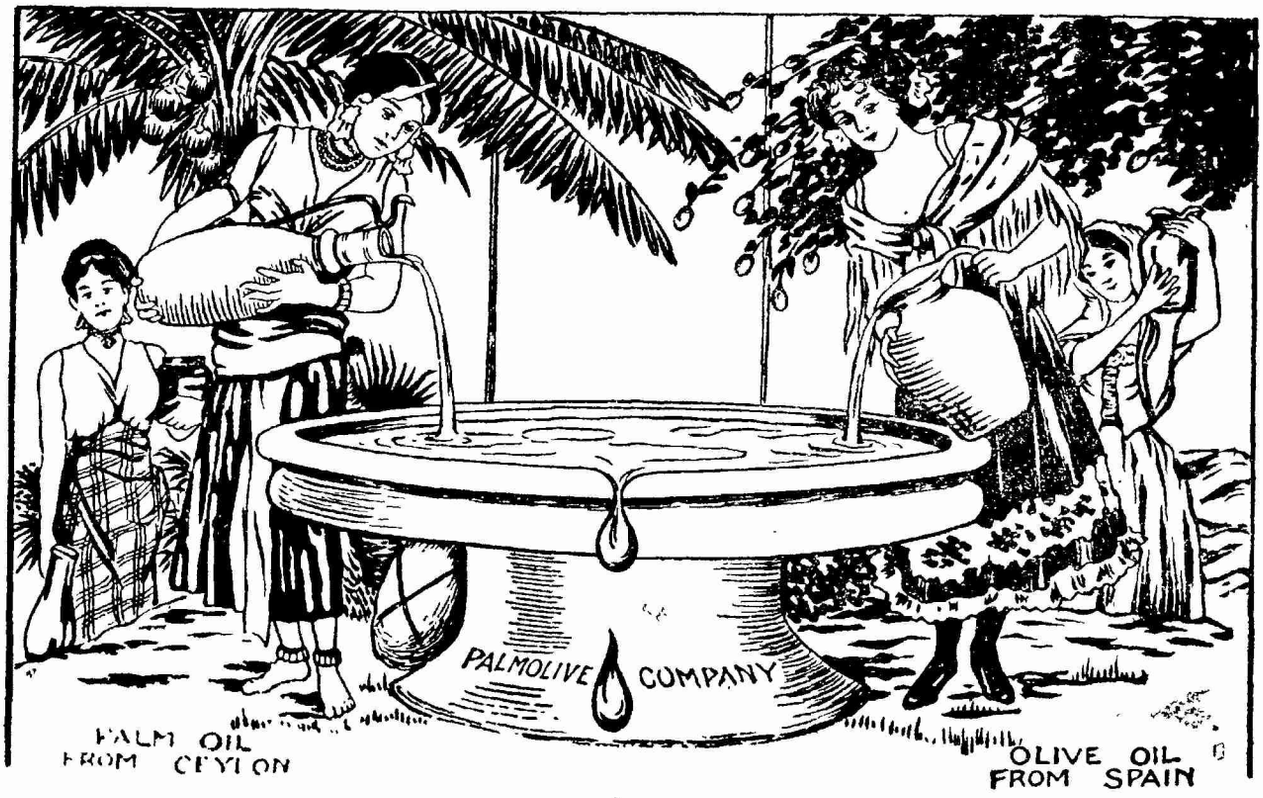
"Heretofore the United States has followed a practice in its legislation of looking ahead toward the next election," Mr. Underwood said. "Laws were made inflexible and for a period of four years only. In comparison with Great Britain the United States has been seriously handicapped in foreign trade for this reason. British commercial policies then formulated endure for centuries. The British policy in the Far East may be as an example. This policy has endured for years being made adaptable to changing conditions by the Orders in Council. The British East India Company began in 1820 a series of explorations to find a short route to the Orient by way of a northwest passage. In 1832 Sir John Franklin lost the *Rescue* and the *Terror* and 250 officers and men in the attempt. Following this disaster the company and the nation diverted its attention to land routes and as a result we have today the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railways.

"The Jones Act sets forth a policy for a period of thirty years. It is flexible in that certain provisions may be enforced or disregarded by the Shipping Board in conjunction with the Interstate Commerce Commission based on the considerations of the moment.

"Foreign objections have been raised to the Shipping Act because of a provision which authorizes the barring from the ports of the United States shipping of foreign countries that give discriminating rebates. This is a practice which has been and is now in operation. Objections to the contrary, this provision can be and will be enforced.

" Another provision to which objection is made is one that gives discretionary powers of determining freight rates for export shipment to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The export rate for steel for instance from New York to San Francisco is roughly $11 gold a ton, whereas the domestic rate is $25 a ton. When American ships are available the export rates will apply only on shipments made on these vessels. However, under the provision if no American ships can be obtained the Interstate Commerce Commission may issue a permit giving the shipment export rates and allowing it to be carried by a foreign vessels.

"Almost inseperably linked with the Jones Bill is the Esch-Cummings Transportation Act, a measure of the same character which regulates transportation by rail within the United States. Under this act, the Interstate Commerce Commission is empowered to regulate the routing of shipments to the coast ports and in case of violations may place embargoes upon such shipments. This regulation is the result of

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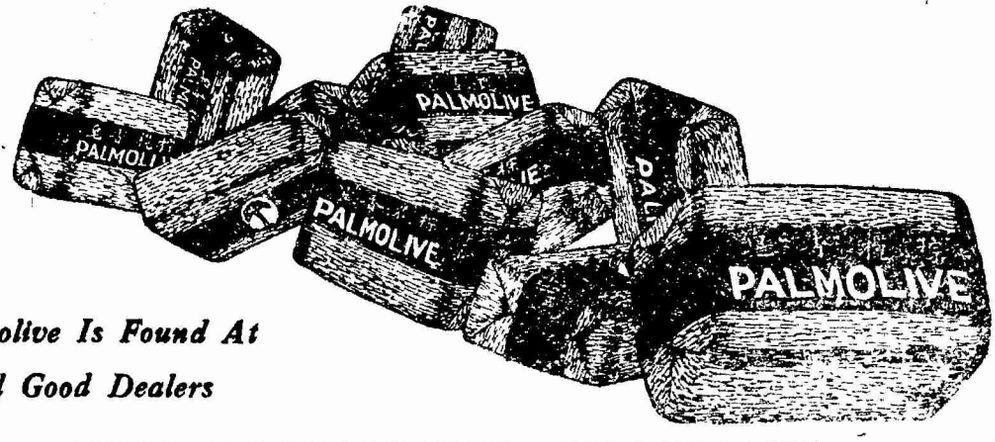


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instances that arouse before and during the war. After conferences of exporters, manufacturers, railway officials and others with the Interstate Commerce Commission certain rates were fixed for transcontinental shipments. When these rates became operative cut rates that were considerably less than those fixed were offered by the Canadian railways and goods were so routed. The branch lines of the Canadian railways which tap the American railways in New York state and in the western border states were utilized to make this possible. During the war when shipments to the East congested the railways and cars were being returned to the west comparatively empty, the Canadian railways carried 168,000 car loads of American transcontinental freight. The Esch-Cummings Act will prevent such a re-occurrence. There are those who say that this regulation and the embargoes cannot be enforced but they are being enforced at the present time.

"The threat has been made that foreign ships will leave the Pacific ports of the United States and go into Canadian ports but this cannot be effected by reason of the same act. Another regulation provides that no shipper in the United States can ship by a foreign railroad whose export rates is less than that obtaining for transcontinental freight in the States.

"The last session of Congress was the first which has ever passed legislation of a flexible nature and for an extended period. In addition to the Jones Shipping Act and the Esch-Cummings Act, a waterpower act was passed governing a period of fifty years and a mineral land leasing act covering a period of thirty years."

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## International Consortium Affects Organization

The insertion of a clause in the agreement in which the attitude of the financiers concerned is given as one which does not seek favors or concessions and the announcement of a policy of welcoming the cooperation of Chinese capital, are the outstanding features of the first few meetings of the International Consortium group, which began in New York on October 11.

The final papers duly organizing the International Consortium were signed by the British, French, Japanese and American financial groups on October 15. At the same time the principle of giving financial assistance to China was adopted.

The clause adopted on the 16th defined the attitude of the Consortium toward China. In this the conviction was expressed that Chinese interests would be best served by the cooperative action of the various national banking groups assisting the Chinese government to obtain capital. The clause further stated that the bankers undertook the financing of the country at the request of their own governments and did not desire to have any special advantage or to exercise domination.

Thomas W. Lamont, who has been elected chairman of the Consortium, has made the announcement that no immediate loan is under consideration and that any loans made would be only on the application of China herself. He has also stressed the importance of administering the capital advanced in the development

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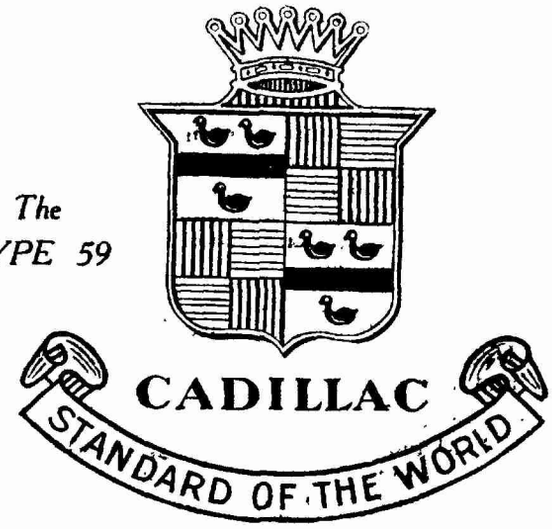


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of the nation. An outline of the policies of the group by Mr. Lamont follows:

"The present Consortium is the only one on record officially in welcoming the co-operation of local Chinese capital in the work of the Consortium in the develoment of China's public enterprises, the building of railways etc.

"The Consortium has passed a resolution to be communicated to its representatives at Peking that they shall make clear to the government and people of China that the co-operation of a Chinese group, formed representative of the nation and prepared to undertake the obligations involved, will be encouraged."

Sir Charles Addis, the British representative, said at one of the sessions that the Chinese had the capacity for self-government but that the high hopes for the Republic had nor been fulfilled because the political parties had not been able to provide a working constitution. He said that China could only be politically safe through her own exertions. The utmost that the Consortium could do was to assist. By the contemplated action of the Consortium China could reduce her military forces, which were absorbing a fourth of the country's revenue.

The application of Belgium for the right to have her bankers participate in the Consortium has been reported favorably.

## Famine Relief Work Progressing

The people of the North, Chinese and foreign alike, have laid aside all other considerations to assist in the relief of the famine stricken sufferers, according to Charles R. Crane, American Minister, who is spending a few weeks in Shanghai. Mr. Crane said that the Peking committee has already supplied seed to plant 17,000 mow of land south of the capital and that the relief work was progressing rapidly in other sections.

A new organization fostered by the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company and the Shanghai League of Street Unions was begun in the city this week to raise $400,000 for famine relief. The Shanghai Famine Relief Committee has joined the movement started by the Northern organizations to unify the work. The following persons are authorized to receive donations to the relief work on the behalf of the Shanghai Famine Relief Committee: Sung Han-chang, The Bank of China; Fu Siao-en, The Commercial Bank of China; William Morris, The British American Tobacco Company; G. H. Stitt, The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

## Railway Conferences Being Held

The traveling public and shippers are perhaps unaware of the fact that the facilities they now enjoy on the various lines, particularly those running from the Northern to the Southern Provinces, are the fruits of previous Domestic Through Traffic Conferences.

Fired with the successes of these conferences the Railway Through Traffic Administration of the Ministry of Communications held the first meeting of the Eighth Conference at 10.00 a. m. October 18, in the reception hall of the Ministry, Peking, which is

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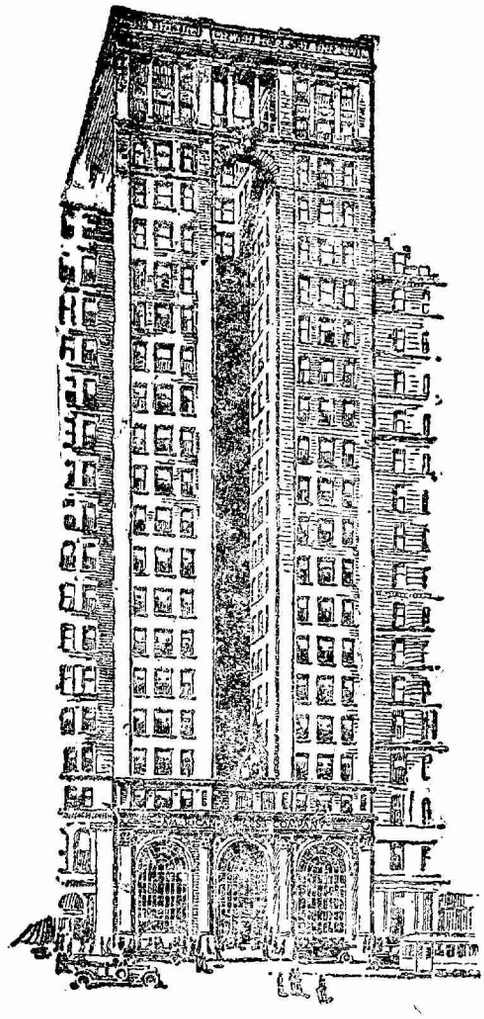

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In pursuance of our aim to provide a true "World Service," we have established an office at No. 31-B, Akashi-Machi, Kobe, Japan. This office is fully equipped to handle all the Company's activities: international banking, shipping, travel and foreign trade.

Our patrons are invited to make this office their business and social headquarters whenever in Kobe, receiving their mail and telegrams there, transacting their travel banking there, etc.

*Head Office—65 Broadway*

New York

*Offices in Orient*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yokohoma, Japan | — | 75 A Yamashita-cho |
| Kobe, Japan | — | 31B Akashi-Machi |
| Manila, P. I. | — | 36 Escolta |
| Hongkong, China | — | 11 Queen's Road Central |

SHANGHAI—8 Kiukiang Road

14-428


calculated to further increase the efficiency of Railway service, and indirectly to augment the revenues of the Government Railways.

H. N. Chang, chief of the Railway Department and Director of the Railway Through Traffic Administration, opened the conference with an appropriate speech of welcome, wherein he pointed out the good work already done and expressed his confidence in the abilities of the delegates present to solve the questions in the agenda. Because of pressure of works Mr. Cheng requested C. S. Liu, Co-Director of the Administration to act on his behalf as chairman.

A glance at the questions shows that they are of vital importance to passengers and goods traffic. Among the important questions to be discussed are those dealing with the shipment of through goods, the adoption of the metric system, the unification of various accounts forms, etc.

Immediately after this Conference the Through Traffic Accounts Conference will meet to deal with accounts matters relating to through traffic.

After these two conferences have finished with the task imposed upon them there shall be held a General Traffic Conference, at which will be discussed all the essential questions connected with car distribution the new system of car record and the reponsibilities of railways.

The adoption of such a system dealing with car distribution will go far to solve the question of car shortage, which has been so much complained of by shippers during the these years.

Following this will come the meeting of the Standing Committee on the unification of Railway Accounts and Statstics. It will deal with the very important work of unifying accounts and forms which will bring about the needed economy and efficiency in handling the construction of the several proposed lines.

The Ministry of Communications is to be highly commended for adopting such a constructive policy.

---

## Require Five Years to Bring Orient Dye Stocks to Pre-war Status

Dr. Moerel C. Kahn, representing the United Chemical and Color Company of New York, and Bernard Werner, representing the Lamie Chemical Company of Huntington, West Virginia, who have just arrived in Shanghai after an extensive businese trip through Japan, have made the statement that it will require the manufacturers of America and Europe at least five years to replenish the stocks of dyes in the Orient and especially in China. They state that every manufacturer of dyes in America is behind on deliveries and that in the markets of China it isn't a matter of selling, but rather a problem of being able to supply the demand upon the American manufacturers. In answer to the question regarding America's ability to compete with the reviving German dye industry, both expressed themselves emphatically that no American manfacturer of dyes is worried regarding Germany's present or future ability to compete. They stated that it would require the fullest ability of both America and Europs to supply this market. The recent slump

# INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

**HEAD OFFICE: 7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai**

## *A French Savings Society*

### Board of Directors

R. FANO, French Municipal Councillor, Director of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique.

H. MADIER, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, President of the French Chamber of Commerce for China, President of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique.

J. BEUDIN, General Manager, Assurance Franco-Asiatique.

M. SPEELMAN, Member of the Committee of the French Chamber of Commerce for China, General Manager, Assurance Franco-Asiatique.

**The International Savings Society issues—**

## $2000 PREMIUM BONDS

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**Every month ONE out of *2000 Bonds* is redeemed with $2000 and one out of every 10 Bonds gets a bonus of from *$12* to *$1000.***

**All Bonds have a loan value after 2 years, the same as Life Insurance policies.**

**At present the I. S. S. has over**

## 16,000 BONDS ISSUED

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New York Office

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Machine shop equipn
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Stationary and marin
Pipe and pipe fitting
Belting, packing and
Flour, rice and oil m
Compressors and dr
materials
Surveying, drafting
and supplies
Scales, vaults, tracto
materials

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Cotton Spinning Machinery.
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GAEI

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Cable "DANICA"

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uments and gauges
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asbestos mechanical goods
ill machinery
lling equipments; blasting
and assaying instruments
rs, trucks and road-making

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RS AND EXPORTERS

14-431

# The National Commercial Bank, Limited

Established 1907

PAID UP CAPITAL. . . . $1,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND . . . . . 435,461.90

**Head Office—Shanghai**

Peking and Kiangse Roads

Telephones: Manager's Office-Central 2650
General Office-Central 2613 & 2614

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

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Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
MENG-CHIA, T. D. WOO, Acting Sub-Manager.



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Carbon Papers
Typewriter Ribbons
Aniline Dyes
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*Agents for:*

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Scott Offset Presses
Scott News Presses
Scott Litho Presses
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John Thompson Press Co.

HEAD OFFICE IN CHINA

*37 Canton Road, Shanghai.*

**Branches**

Hongkong—Canton—Tientsin—Hankow


in Japan has retarded dye sales in that country, but the slump there is more than made up in China's increased demands.

# Men and Events

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Heald on October 19, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai.

A daughter, Lidya Mary, was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bills, on Monday, October 18, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai.

Hon, Charles R. Crane, accompanied by Mrs. Crane, departed for Peking on Wednesday, October 20. While enroute they will spend several days at Soochow.

Invitations have been issued for a reception and dance to be given by the crew of the *s. s. Huron*, at the Town Hall, Shanghai, on Friday evening, October 22, at 8:30 o'clock.

Baron Q. Fujimura, a member of the House of Peers, Tokio, is visiting in Shanghai. Baron Fujimura is former manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Shanghai where he served as the first Japanese member of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

A meeting will be held at the home of Lady Fraser on Friday afternoon, October 22, to present the work of the Y. W. C. A., in preparation of the coming campaign for funds to be conducted in Shanghai. The meeting will be held at 5: 30 o'clock.

Charles Glenn Irons, D. D. S., announces the opening of an office for the general practice of dentistry, oral surgery, and radiology at 15 Nanking Road, American Oriental Bank building, Shanghai. His office hours are from 9 to 12 o'clock, and 2 to 5 p.m., by appointment.

Crawford M. Bishop of the Asia Banking Corporation, Peking, who became ill while traveling on the *s. s. Empress of Asia* from Shanghai to Vancouver recently, has recovered from an operation which he underwent at Kobe. He is accompanied by Mrs. Bishop and children.

The annual business meeting of the American College Club will be held on Tuesday afternoon, October 26, at 4 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Eugene Davis, West Gate, Shanghai. Tea will be served after which Miss Mayling Soong, acting president of the club, will preside at the meeting.

Miss Kendall, a member of the faculty of Wellesley College of Massachusetts who has been visiting in Shanghai, departed this week for Peking where she will deliver a series of lectures at the North China Woman's College. Miss Kendall expects to spend a year in travel and investigation in China.

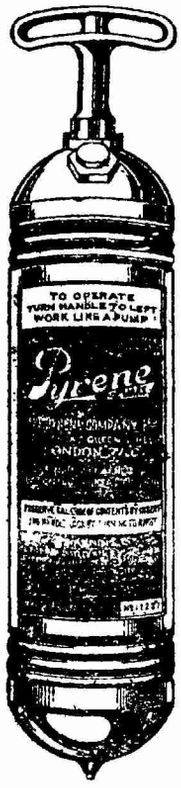
Business Opportunity : A Chinese business man in Peking desires to make a connection with American firms in Shanghai to deal in Manchuria beans. Is in excellent position to quote prices f. o. b. Dairen. Firms interested are urged to communicate at once with the Business Manager, *Millard's Review*, Shanghai.

More than 250 people were present at a dinner-dance given in honor of Admiral Albert Gleaves,

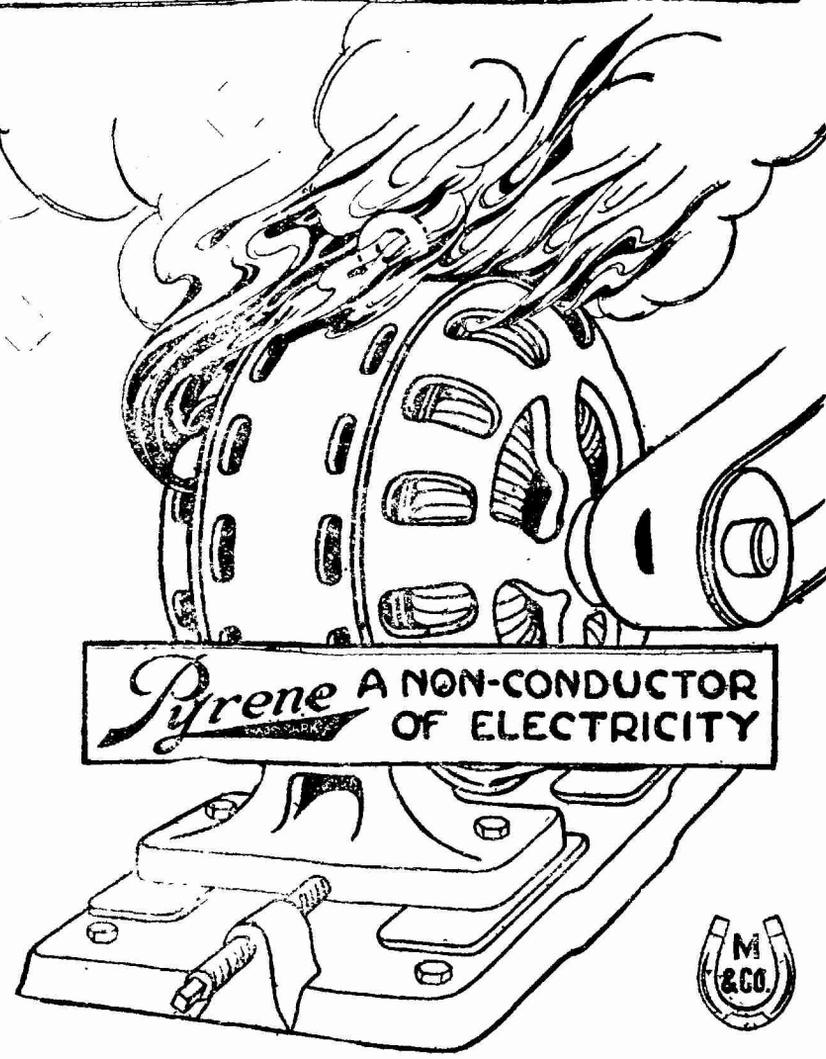
# Pyrene

TRADE MARK

## KILLS FIRE SAVES LIFE




Can be used with perfect safety on fires of electrical origin without waiting for power to be shut off. Pyrene is non-corrosive and will not damage machinery.




Pyrene became an important part of the army equipment during the war in Europe. Practically every British, American and French motor car and aeroplane carried a Pyrene Extinguisher. In many branches of the service Pyrene is a standard part of the equipment.

**Mustard & Co.**

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14-433

# TSINGTAO UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY ACADEMY

PERSONALITY of each boy studied and developed. Thorough training preparatory to college life. Small classes and individual instruction. Sea-bathing in season; supervised sports and athletics all year.

Boys taught how to study and how to play—a good beginning on how to live. Ages nine to eighteen.

Boys must furnish evidence of good character.

*Address the President,*

**University Preparatory Academy,**

**Tsingtao, North China.**



# The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

**Condensed Statement of Condition**
**June 30, 1920**

**ASSETS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $ 3,574,402 |
| Bills Receivable | 8,393,309 |
| Credit Granted on Acceptances | 3,125,331 |
| Cash | 3,619,706 |
| Other Assets | 620,908 |
| | $19,333,656 |

**LIABILITIES:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $ 1,000,000 |
| Reserve | 120,000 |
| Deposits | 8,507,501 |
| Drafts Issued | 6,199,902 |
| Liability on Acceptances | 3,125,331 |
| Other Liabilities | 380,922 |
| | $19,333,656 |

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road
Hongkew Branch: 15 N. Szechuen Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

14-434


Commander of the Asiatic Fleet in Pacific waters, on Thursday evening, October 21, at the Astor House Hotel in the ballroom. Dancing was the feature of the evening. Music was furnished by the Astor House orchestra.

P. G. Eastwick, formerly of the American Foreign Banking Corporation in Manila, and a director of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, is at present visiting J. A. Thomas, vice-president of the bank in Peking. Mr. Eastwick will become a member of the staff of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese American Bank.

A lecture on the wireless telephone and telegraph was given at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. by Professor C. H. Robertson of the lecture department of the Y. M. C. A., on Monday afternoon, October 18, at 5 o'clock. The lecture was illustrated by practical demonstrations and wireless telephone and telegraph messages were both received and sent.

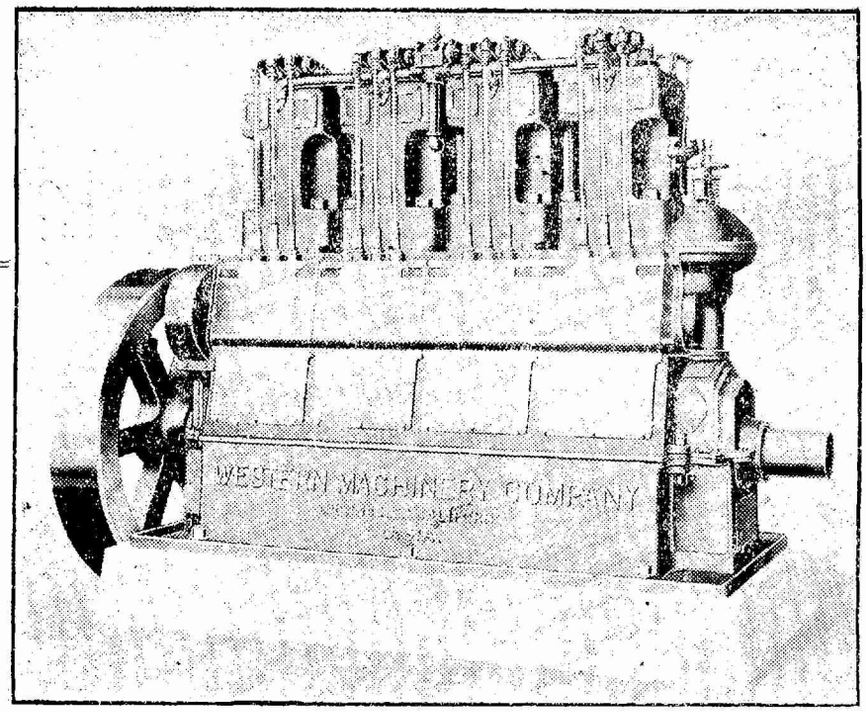
The officers and men of the U. S. S. *Huron*, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet which is now in the river at Shanghai, will hold an open house for the inspection of the vessel on Sunday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. The ship's boats will be at the Custom's jetty every half hour during this time to take visitors out to the vessel. The reception is open to the Americans of Shanghai and their friends.

A party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert L. Robinson, Major C. P. Holcomb, H. Wakelam, D. Mackintosh, and Mr. Vatrin made a trip last week overland by horseback from Shanghai to the Western Hills some thirty miles distant. The trip was made by way of the Hungjao Road and thence across the country. After an inspection of the observatory of the Siccawei Institute, the return was made by houseboat.

A regular meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall, on Friday afternoon, October 22, at 4: 30 p.m., Charles Kleine will address the meeting on "The Cowherd and the Weaving Maid." This well know piece is staged at the various Shanghai theaters during the year at the time of the seventh moon. The meeting is open to all members and new arrivals in Shanghai.

Eliseo Quirino, a Filipino student in the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, has been appointed associate editor of the *Filipino Herald*, a newspaper published in New York City by the Filipino student body of that city. Mr. Quirino was former editor-in-chief of the Philippine University Varsity, which post he left to accept the four year scholarship in American universities offered by the Philippine government. He is a senior student in the School of Journalism, University of Missouri.

J. B. Crow, formerly special representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Tientsin, has been transferred to Shanghai to be acting agent for a five-months period, during which time Captain Ryland Drennan, Shanghai agent, will take charge of the offices at Calcutta. H. N. Guernsey, passenger agent at Shanghai, will go the Kobe office of the company, while H. R. Sims, recently arrived from San Francisco

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THE WESTERN DIESEL OIL ENGINE SETS A NEW STANDARD OF DEPENDABILITY FOR ISOLATED PLANTS.

ITS ECONOMY IN OPERATION, LOW-MAINTENANCE, SIMPLICITY IN HANDLING, MAKE THIS ENGINE FIRST IN THE FIELD OF MODERN UTILITY

WESTERN ENGINES ARE DESIGNED AND BUILT LIKE MARINE ENGINES OF HIGHEST ORDER, BUT WITH A SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION THAT EMBODIES THE MAXIMUM OF ACCESSIBILITY. MADE IN TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE HUNDRED, AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HORSEPOWER UNITS.

**25, 50, and 75 H. P. Units in Stock**

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SINGAPORE
HARBIN

14-435

is to be in charge of the Tientsin office. Mr. Crow will take over the duties as agent for Shanghai on November 1.

Admission of American Roman Catholic missionaries to do educational work in India has been arranged for at the India office, London. The negotiations were carried on by an American representative of the Holy See in consort with the Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster. At the same time the American Board of Catholic Missions was recognized by the British government. It is to act in the same capacity for Catholic missionaries in the future as the Protestant Conference of Missions does in the United States and Canada.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial and Industrial Bank of China was held at the head office, Peking, on October 6. As a result of the meeting of shareholders the officers of the bank announced that the name of the bank has been changed to the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce. The Chinese name of the Bank (Chung Hua Mou Yeh Yin Hang) remains unchanged, however. The name of the bank has been changed to avoid confusion with the name of another bank in China, the name of which is somewhat similar to the old name of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce.

E. C. Pearce, former chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, will address the first meeting this autumn of the Shanghai Civic League on next Tuesday afternoon, October 26, 5:30 o'clock in the Lecture Room of the Royal Asiatic Society, 5 Museum Road. The subjects of Mr. Pearce's address will be "The Municipal Government of Shanghai," and an invitation has been extended to the public to attend the meeting. At the close of the address there will be a general discussion. The Shanghai Civic League, which was started about a year ago by a group of British, American and Chinese residents of Shanghai now has a membership of 110.

# News from North China

The Ministry of Education is holding an art exhibition in the Art School on the King Ki Tao Street, West city, near the old Hsin Pu Chai.

A. C. Cornish, Tientsin manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York, left last Saturday for Shanghai to attend a convention which is being held there.

President Hsu Shih-chang received a telegram, from President Wilson congratulating him and the Chinese people on the occasion of October 10.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. R. Cromwell, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Horace E. Dodge, president of Dodge Brothers, Detroit, Michigan, are now visiting in Peking after which they will continue their tour around the world.

On October 11, the Railway Association in Peking elected Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, its president. The association was

# Regulations of the Short Term Loan for the Improvement of the Monetary Market.

Art. 1.—The Government issues this Short Term Loan for the purpose of improving the money market. The authorised amount of this loan shall be sixty million dollars ($60,000,000.00). This loan shall be known as "The Short Term Loan for the Improvement of the Monetary Market."

This loan shall be issued under the management of the National Loan Bureau.

Art. 2.—The rate of interest of this loan shall be six per cent per annum (6% p. a.).

Art. 3.—This interest of this loan shall be paid half-yearly, on March 31st and September 30th of each year.

Art. 4.—The term of this loan shall be six years. Drawing for repayment of principal shall take place half-yearly, beginning from March 31st, 1921, until the loan is fully repaid in September 30th, 1926, one-twelfth of the loan, or $5,000,000.00, to be repaid at each drawing.

The above mentioned drawings of bonds shall take place at Peking, on March 10th and September 10th of each year, while the repayment of bonds shall commence from March 31st and September 30th of each year.

Art. 5.—The Ministry of Finance shall request the Inspector General of Customs to appropriate from the surplus revenue the sums required for the loan service and deposit the same in the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications for the purpose of meeting the repayments of this loan in accordance with the Amortisation Table attached hereto. In case such funds are insufficient for the loan service, the Ministry of Finance shall appropriate funds from other sources to meet the requirements.

Art. 6.—The bonds of this loan shall be sold at par and only in exchange for the Peking Notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Art. 7.—The bonds of this loan shall be bearer bonds.

Art. 8.—The bonds of this loan shall be of the following five denominations:—

*a.* $5.00
*b.* $10.00
*c.* $100.00
*d.* $1,000.00
*e.* $10,000.00

Art. 9.—The above bonds when they are due for repayment of principal, and the matured coupons, may be used as cash in payment of Government taxes and duties (other than Maritime Customs duties) and for other similar purposes.

Art. 10—The above bonds can be used as guaranty fund or fiduciary reserve of banks.

Art. 11.—The above bonds may be bought, sold, mortgaged or used as security in Government service in case where such security or guaranty is required.

Art. 12.—Any official or person concerned in the transactions of the above bonds who by any action damages the credit of the same, shall be punished in accordance with the Ordinance relating punishment for damaging the credit of Internal Loans.

Art. 13.—Fifteen days prior to the date of repayment of principal or payment of interest of this loan, the Ministry of Finance shall petition the President to appoint two Auditors of the Board of Audit, who shall inspect the accounts and the fund for the repayment of principal and payment of interest of this loan. The Auditors and the authorities of the Ministry of Finance shall jointly superintend the drawing of bonds for redemption.

Art. 14.—These regulations shall come into force from the date of promulgation.

## AMORTISATION TABLE OF THE SHORT TERM LOAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MONETARY MARKET.

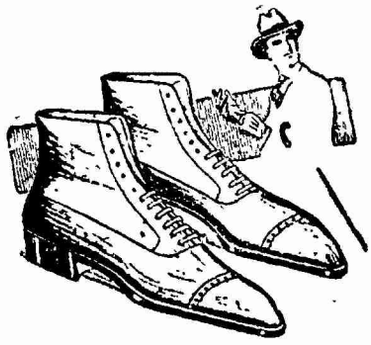
**AUTHORISED AMOUNT: $60,000,000.00**

INTEREST: 6% per annum, beginning from September 30th, 1920.

| DATE OF PAYMENT | INTEREST PAYABLE | PRINCIPAL PAYABLE | TOTAL OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL | OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 31st, 1921 | $ 1,800,000.00 | $ 5,000,000.00 | $ 6,800,000.00 | $55,000,000.00 |
| Sept. 30th, 1921 | 1,650,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 6,650,000.00 | 50,000,000.00 |
| March 31st, 1922 | 1,500,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 6,500,000.00 | 45,000,000.00 |
| Sept. 30th, 1922 | 1,350,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 6,350,000.00 | 40,000,000.00 |
| March 31st, 1923 | 1,200,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 6,200,000.00 | 35,000,000.00 |
| Sept. 30th, 1923 | 1,050,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 6,050,000.00 | 30,000,000.00 |
| March 31st, 1924 | 900,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 5,900,000.00 | 25,000,000.00 |
| Sept. 30th, 1924 | 750,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 5,750,000.00 | 20,000,000.00 |
| March 31st, 1925 | 600,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 5,600,000.00 | 15,000,000.00 |
| Sept. 30th, 1925 | 450,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 5,450,000.00 | 10,000,000.00 |
| March 31st, 1926 | 300,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 5,300,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 |
| Sept. 30th, 1926 | 150,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 | 5,150,000.00 | nil |
| TOTAL | $11,700,000.00 | $60,000,000.00 | $71,700,000.00 | |

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

# WALK—OVER



## SHOES

### FOR MEN

Our autumn styles are just full of pep. New lasts, select leathers correct fittings, reasonably priced.

## WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

24 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.



# Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

**Chinese Government Railways**

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY**

**Peking, China.**


originally founded by Mr. Yeh. Kuan Kung-lin was elected vice-president.

Chien Nion-hsiung, former Prime Minister, who spent a good deal of time in Nanking and Shanghai during the last fortnight in connection with the question of unification of North and South China, returned to Peking from Pukow on Wednesday evening.

H. S. Babcock, of the Texas Oil Company, Tientsin, was married to Miss Ashura Messmore on Saturday afternoon. The wedding was solemnized at the residence of Colonel and Mrs. Morrow, on Race course Road, by the Rev. S. G. Teakle, of all Saints Church.

K. Y. Kwong, general superintendent of Mechanical Works of the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan Railways, and Mrs. Kwong entertained on Monday evening at their home in Tientsin in honor of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Fannie to Mr. Chen Tan.

A famine relief lottery bureau has been established in Peking. The first and second lotteries will be opened on October 25, and drawn on November 30, and December 10, respectively. Sixty percent of the amount received by the sale of tickets will be devoted to famine relief.

It is announced in Peking that the whole of the Navy which broke loose from the control of the Central government two years ago and joined the opposition government in the South has now resumed allegiance. This marks an important step towards the unification of North and South China.

President Hsu Shih-chang has recently written a book entitled "The Chinese Republic after the World War," which has just been published. On the occasion of the informal reception on October 11, at the Presidential Palace, the President gave to his ministeral guests each a copy of his new book.

Monsieur E. Frank, Consul General for Belgium has taken over charge of the Belgian Consulate General, of the Netherlands Consulate and the Spanish Vice-Consulate in Tientsin from Monsieur E. Adriaensens, who has been granted a furlough by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs and is returning to Brussels to be married.

The Chinese Police Bureau of Tientsin under charge of General Yang I-to has just issued a report giving particulars of the arrest of over forty robbers between June and September this year. Almost all of those who robbed the Chunchi native bank in the French concession last winter are now in custody of the Chinese police.

F. C. Rose, C. S. I., Chief of the Technical Departments and Chairman of the Committee of the Chihli River Commission and his assistant H. B. Merrick, Chief of the Survey Department are making a tour of inspection along the Peking-Hankow Railway. They will return to Tientsin from Paotingfu across country by automobile.

Recent statements by Mr. Yourin to the effect that his credentials had been found satisfactory by the Chinese government and that negotiations between his mission and the Chinese were proceeding smoothly if slowly are not confirmed by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is pointed out that Mr. Yourin's credentials are still under examination.

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The draft of the railway accounts laws prepared under the supervision of the Traffic Department of the Ministry of Communications is now ready for presentation to the Cabinet for approval and to the President for promulgation. Hitherto China has had no railway accounts laws. The result is much abuse by the railway authorities of their power and position.

Jack Mason, Far Eastern correspondent of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, arrived in Tientsin from Shanghai on October 9, and arrived in Peking the next morning. Mr. Mason recently returned from a trip to Siberia. He was the first newspaper correspondent to reach Nikolaevsk after the massacre of Japanese residents there a few months ago.

The Mothers' Club of Tientsin met at Gordon Hall on Wednesday for the first time after the summer vacation. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Wray Congdon, who is in Peking, Mrs. Arthur Lockley presided. The attendance was large and Dr. Pond M. Jee gave a lecture on the subject of "Care of the Eyes in the East." After the business meeting tea was served.

Mr. Torrence, China's representative of the American International Corporation, who was away from this country for some time, has returned to China. Mr. Evans, who has been acting for him during his absence, will hand over charge to Mr. Torrence. Mr. Torrence was formerly connected with the Siems-Carey Company. Mr. Evans will sail for the United States early in November.

Supporters of the British Charitable Hospital in Peking have decided to give a concert and play in the British Legation theatre in the near future in aid of the hospital. The Hospital has existed for twenty years and its principal object is to give the benefits of Western medicine and surgery to sick and poor Chinese. It is the only foreign hospital in the large crowded district outside the Hatamen.

The annual meeting of the Tientsin Hockey Club was held in the Gordon Hall committee-room on Wednesday evening. A. E. Capstick was elected to the chair. P. L. Foster was elected secretary and treasurer. A. Morse Captain, and Messrs. McCarthy, P. H. Puckle and Capstick were elected to constitute the Committee. It was unanimously decided to ask W. H. Hunt to accept the presidency.

Yang Pao-ling, S. C. Thomas Sze, T. H. Wiggin, H. B. Merrick, R. D. Goodrich, O. J. Todd and H. A. Raider (chairman) members of a committee of Chinese and American engineers, submitted a memorandum to the President of the Republic of China recommending the formation of an international commission for the prosecution of public and relief works in the famine areas in North China, and suggesting the survey of public works.

David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A. in China, L. E. Mc Lachlin, of the religious department, Dr. Gray of the Physical work Department, and Y. C. Yen and L. T. Chen, who recently joined the National Committee, arrived at Tientsin on Monday morning. After staying for three days, they left for Peking on Thursday afternoon. They are in North China in connection with the association problems.

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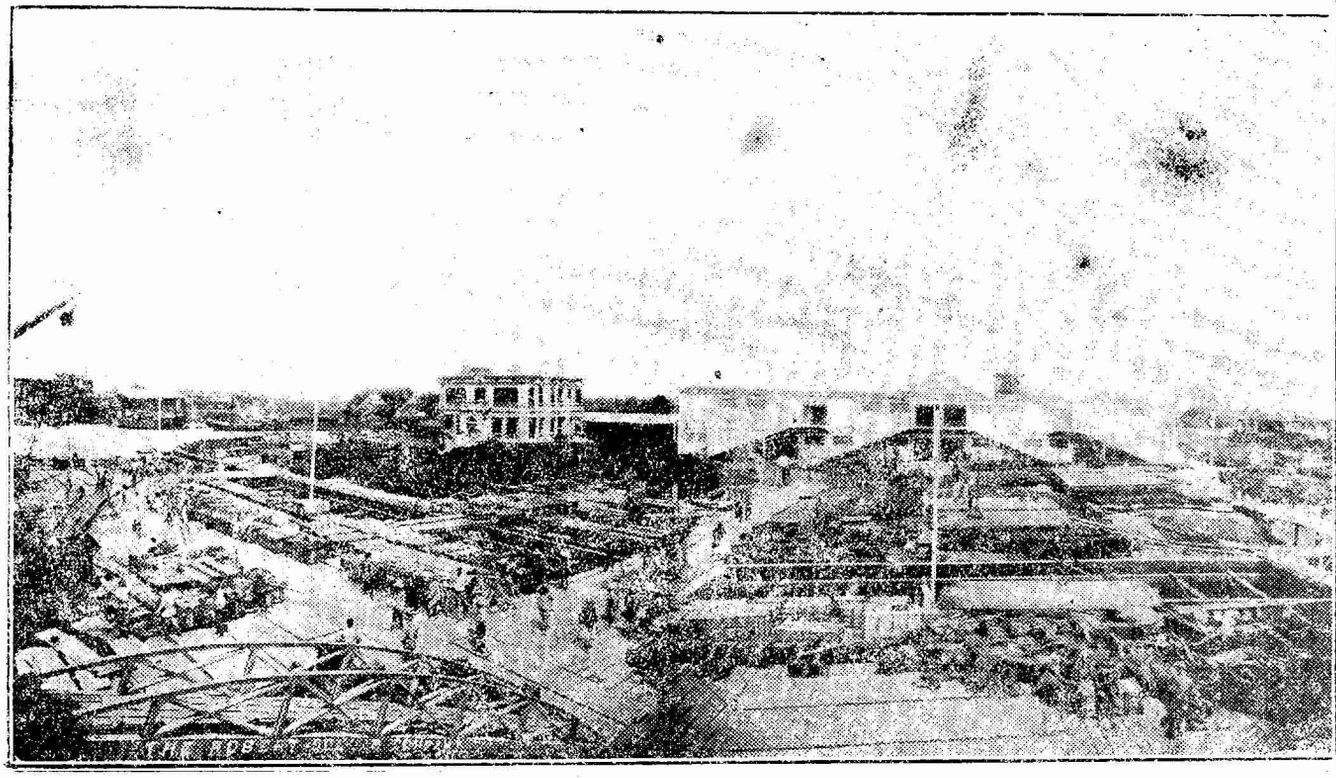

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Chang Chih-tan, Minister of the Interior, an energetic leader, has been appointed Director-general of Famine Relief, with Lu Cheng-hsiang as Associate Director-general. The President considers it important that the directorate-general of famine relief should be headed by the Minister of the Interior in view of the fact that all the magistrates in the five affected provinces are under the control of that Ministry, and they would render more effective assistance under its direction.

F. W. Maze, who handed over charge of the Chinese Customs in Tientsin to C. N. Holwill at the beginning of this week, left on Thursday morning for Taku to join the Tungchow. He proceeds to England on furlough via Vancouver, where he expects to meet Mrs. Maze who left for Australia last spring. Mr. Maze succeeded Mr. Oiesen as Commissioner of Customs in 1915, and has been stationed in Tientsin ever since. It was greatly due to his efforts that the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli was organized.

Chang Cha, the elder brother of Chang Chien, former minister of Agriculture and Commerce and China's industrial magnate, has sent Tan Chu-nang and Wang Yu-san, who arrived at Tientsin on Wednesday, to investigate into the condition and extent of the drought famine in North China, and to co-operate with the famine relief organization. Mr. Chang of Nantungchow, was recently elected president of the special relief association at Shanghai organized under the auspices of the bankers and textile merchants. The principal object of the association is to promote and finance engineering works as a measure of relief. Mr. Chang first planned to come to North China personally, but at the last moment he became ill. He is now over seventy years old.

Peking, October 16, 1920.

# News from Central China

A representative of General Wu Pei-fu visited Hankow from Paotingfu enroute to Changsha where he will confer with General Tan Yen-kai of Hunan on some political question.

General Chen Kwang-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsi, has tendered his resignation to Peking as a measure to secure the post of Assistant Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi provinces.

The development of railway transportation in China with the possible extension of the Hukwang railway project has been involved in the agenda of the Banking Consortium conference, according to a report from New York.

The Wuhan Agricultural and Industrial Bank will shortly be opened in the British Concession of Hankow. The new bank will be managed along modern banking lines, and is an enterprise of the provincial government of Hupeh.

A parade was held in the city of Changsha, Hunan, on October 10, the Chinese National Day, by students who distributed a large amount of inflaming literature against the Chinese officialdom and arousing the people to action in the matter of self-government.

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Telegraphic communication with Chungking and other points in Szechuen and West China is now liable to great delay and uncertainty owing to military occupation of the upper Yangtze River. The telegraph administration of Hankow is receiving telegrams to those places only at the senders' risk.

Chang Chih-tan, Minister of the Interior, has commissioned Mr. Lee Shun-pei, Councillor of the Ministry of the Interior, to Hankow to look after the organization of a competent Chinese police for service in the Russian Concession in Hankow when it is completely taken over by the Chinese government.

Dr. Woo Chung-yen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, held a reception at his yamen, ex-German Consulate of Hankow, on October 10, in commemoration of the establishment of the Republic. The Consular body of Hankow were well represented, and also the various foreign nationalities, with the exception of the Russian.

An inspection party of more than 200 Chinese from Hankow visited the new cotton mill at Wuchang, the Wuchang Cotton Mill No. 1, on October 16. The machineries are from the Saco-Lowell factory in America, and were ordered through Anderson, Meyer and Company. The mill is owned by a group of enterprising Chinese merchants in Hankow.

It is reported that the government at Peking has the intention of promoting Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh to the post vacated by the death of Tuchun Li Shun, former Military Governor of Kiangsu and Inspector-General of the Lower Yangtze Valley. The tuchunship of Hupeh will then be given to General Wu Pei-fu, China's national hero who has completely overthrown the pro-Japanese Anfu military dictatorship of China.

The outstanding feature in the export market of Hankow, according to the weekly report of the British Chamber of Commerce, has been the drop in exchange. This will probably help toward meeting home values for most products for the present, but it is difficult to say whether it will react favorably on the home market in the immediate future. In the market for imported piece goods and cotton yarn, conditions remain much as last reported. The market is dull and there is practically no business. A few clearances of greys and blacks have to be noted. There is no yarn business.

General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, and General Liu Hsien-shih, Tuchun of Kweichow, both commanders of the United Constitutionists Army of the South, recently sent a joint manifesto to Peking proposing a definite program for the unification of China and the preservation of its national integrity. The two Tuchuns gave their views and opinions unreservedly urging a government with popular rule and constitutional authority.

About 365,650 tons of iron ore from the Tayeh Mines in Hupeh of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Company was exported to Japan in 1919, against 212,200 tons in 1918 and 247,910 tons in 1917. The shipments are all made under an agreement with the Japanese government, Japan now having to draw for its needs to a very large extent on China, as its supplies from Siberia, owing to unsettled conditions there, have been greatly cut down.

An industrial inspection party consisting of 36 prominent Japanese industrial leaders from Yokohama, Japan, arrived in Hankow on October 13, to investigate industrial conditions in this center. The governors of Wuchang entertained the Japanese party at his yamen on October 14, when the Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, Mr. A. Segawa, Dr. Woo Chung-yen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, and many other Chinese officials of Wuchang and Hankow were present to welcome the Japanese visitors.

A report from Chengtu, Szechuen, says that after two weeks heavy fighting, in which the Yunnanese reached the city gates and shelled the city, the

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Szechuen troops, with assistance from General Liu Tsen-hou, inflicted a severe defeat on the Yunnanese who have now retreated to Tzechow, Szechuen. The Szechuen troops had 3,000 wounded. The extraordinary session on October 10, of the Old Parliament proposed by General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan was not convened owing to the breach existing among the Western provinces.

The International Banking Corporation is erecting a five story building on the British Bund, opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's new premises. When completed, the new home of the Hankow branch of the International Bank promises to be one of the palatial buildings in town. The Asia Banking Corporation, too, have purchased the adjoining site with the intention of building their new Hankow offices in the near future. At present the Asia Bank is in the Ching-Ming building of Hemmings and Berkeley, architects and engineers.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, at a general meeting of its members on October 11, passed the following resolution: "The American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow hereby places itself on record as denying the truth of the statement attributed to Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, which appeared in the *Central China Post* under date of October 6, 1920, and in various other publications, in so far as the Russian residents are concerned; said statement being, in part, to the effect that "Russians in China desired the withdrawal of recognition."

An interesting lecture on "The Life of George Washington" was given by P. W. Mills, with the Chinese Y. M. C. A., in Tokyo, at the Double Ten celebration at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. Speaking in Chinese, Mr. Mills gave a brief outline of Washington's life assisted by charts. In concluding his address, Mr. Mills emphasized that in spite of the corrupt officialdom, there is much hope for China in her younger generation. He expressed himself as being in sympathy with the Chinese student movement for better government last year and stated that he had reason to be an optimist.

The Christian North China Famine Relief Association of Hankow has been formed by Chinese and foreign missionaries representing the American Church Mission, the Wesleyan Mission, the London Mission, and the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Lao Yung-hung, compradore of Reiss and Company, Hankow, has been elected Chairman, and Dr. S. T. Kong, formerly mining engineer of the Government Mining Bureau of Hupeh, vice-chairman. A relief bazaar will be held in Hankow on November 19-20 when organized and united efforts will be put forth by Christians in Hankow in aid of the famished population in North China.

Chang Ching-yao, the notorious ex-Tuchun of Hunan who is responsible for the murder of Rev. Reimert of Lakeside College of the American Reformed Church, has escaped from his residence in the British Concession of Hankow. It is rumored that Chang has gone to Shanghai, from whence he will proceed to Japan to seek refuge. The government at Peking, however, has issued circulars to all provinces ordering his arrest. The murder case of Rev. Reimert, it is understood, has not yet been

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settled although $45,000 has been paid to the Reimert family. The American authorities insist on having Chang Ching-yao duly punished.

Owing to shortage of funds for railway construction, progress on the Hankow-Szechuen line has been very slow. On the Hankow-Ichang section on this line, there have been completed 160 kilometers of grading, masonry work for 238 bridges, the building of three stations, one locomotive shed, and one store office and godown, 16 kilometers of main track line and 4 kilometers of sidings, 165 kilometers of telephone system, and preliminary surveys for the entire main line as well as for a branch line. The railway lost nine bridges through floods in 1919. At present millions of trees have been planted along the line during the last three years to protect and improve the roadbed and for flood prevention.

The committee having charge of the construction of the new building of the Wuchang Chinese Y. M. C. A., gift of Captain Robert Dollar, consists of: chairman, Dr. Yen Te Ching, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Hupeh-Hunan Section; vice-chairman, Dr. Alfred A. Gilman, S. T. D., president of Boone University, Wuchang; treasurers, Arthur M. Guttery, general secretary of the Hankow Y. M. C. A., and H. S. Chuck, manager of the Pacific Trading Company of Hankow; secretary, Arthur M. Guttery; Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, and C. B. Horner, manager of the Robert Dollar Company of Hankow.

A meeting was called on October 15 at the Victoria Hall by Cecil C. A. Kirke, Acting British Consul-General at Hankow, to consider ways and means for raising funds in aid of famine relief in North China. At the suggestion of Mr. Geary Gardner, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Hankow, which was seconded by J. C. Huston, Acting Consul-General for America at Hankow, an international committee was elected to collect contributions and to superintend their disposal. The gentlemen elected to represent the various nationalities in Hankow are; Lloyd E. Gale, manager of the American Trading Company, for America; M. Railleau for Belgium; Messrs. Gardner and Cannan, for Britain; M. de Broc, manager of the Banque de L'Indo-Chine, for France; Mr. Rasmussen for Denmark; Mr. C. Yamasaki, for Japan; G. Moro, Manager of the Italian-Chinese Import and Export Company, for Italy; and Mr. J. Stienberg, Deputy Commissioner of Customs of Hankow, for Russia. T. L. Macartney, of the International Export Company, proposed that the Chinese government should be requested to hand over part of the money raised by extra levy to foreigners for relief purposes, which was unanimously adopted.

# News from South China

Surgeon-Captain F. J. A. Dalton, C. M. G., has been posted to the Naval Hospital at Hongkong.

Antonio Luiz Cerveira de Albuquerque has received the King's Exequatur to act as Consul-General for Portugal in Hongkong.

Dr. W. H. Griffith Thomas, a noted British Biblical scholar, is expected in Canton, October 14, to 17, when he will deliver several addresses.

Leighton Hope, having been promoted to the rank of Consul, is now Consul in charge of the Consulate-General of the United States of America in Hongkong.

A. Ostroverkow, former Russsian Consul-General at Canton, died here on October 9, the funeral taking place October 11, at the Macao Fort Cemetery, where many foreigners have been buried.

The St. Stephens Girls' College of Hongkong held a successful sale of work on October 9, for the benefit of the lepers at Pakhoi. Lady Stubbs, wife of the Governor of the colony, opened the sale.

Nearly all the important offices of the new administration under Rear Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, who claimed himself the Tuchun October 8, are now located in the southern portion of Canton, at Honan.

Communications now in the Canton-Kowloon, Canton-Samshui, and Canton-Hankow Railroads are wholly or partly interrupted. River junks running between Canton and the inland towns have also suffered interference.

The National Educational Conference of China, scheduled to be held in Canton, October 10, will be postponed until the October 20. The school and the agricultural exhibits, also planned for the same day, have been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Leo Allen Bergholz, American Consul-General at Canton, whose departure for home has been postponed on account of the present political situation here, may leave Hongkong, October 29. Mrs. Bergholz, his mother, will leave China with him.

Dr. A. Silva, Consul-General for Portuguese Republic in Canton, gave a reception October 5, in honor of the tenth anniversary of the Portugal Republic. The function was attended by the commanders and staffs of the many gunboats now in Canton Harbor.

The Cantonese in Peking, Shanghai, and other ports are wiring to Canton suggesting this and that one for offices in Canton, not knowing that Canton is not yet in full control of the Cantonese. Moreover, the city of Waichow is still in the hands of the Kwangsiites up to October 9.

Since October 5, the Canton citizens have ceased paying their taxes and government dues to the Financial Bureau controlled by Mu Yunghsien. The salt tax, an important item, is being collected by Generals Ngai Bong-ping and Li Fook-lum, who are now commanding the Cantonese troops here.

A committee of Canton citizens has agreed to pay $1,500,000 to Mu Yung-hsien, the Kwangsi military commander now holding Canton, provided that he would leave Canton immediately with his troops. Up to October 9, the Kwangsi forces in Canton proper have been increased instead of removing away.

H. B. M. S. *Robin*, while on the West River above Samshui, was fired upon by Kwangsi troops October 6. No casualty, however, was reported from the gunboat. When the boat returned fire, many houses of the nearby villages received damage. The firing was an outcome of a misunderstanding, it is believed.


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SHANGHAI

Aeroplanes from Swatow and Bocca Tigris Forts have been visiting Canton the last few days. They have not been able to scare away the Kwangsiites, but more Cantonese have fled to Macao and Hongkong because of their appearance, many persons believing that they will drop bombs as the pilots have announced.

The ninth anniversary of the Republic of China will not be allowed to pass in Canton without a public celebration. Hin Wong, Boy Scout Commissioner for Kwangtung, has been requested to arrange a program for that day. Mr. Wong was chairman of the celebration committee for 1910, when a successful celebration was held.

General Ngai Bong-ping, a Cantonese military officer formerly with the Mu Yung-hsien administration, has commandeered practically all the local government gunboats and private steam launches in Canton. It is not believed that the Kwangsi troops will be able to get away, in case they should cause some destruction to the city of Canton before their departure.

Li Mau-chi, former Salt Commissioner, and one of the leaders of the Kuomintang, has been Commissioner of Finance under Tuchun Tang Ting-kwang. Frank W. Lee, formerly an assisant editor of the *Canton Times* and sometime a secretary to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, has been appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the new Military Administration.

Canton now has two military governors. Mu Yung-hsien, the old Tuchun, has not opposed the inauguration of Rear Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, he even sending his card of congratulation to his possible successor. When asked to surrender his seal of office and the arsenal and the mint, two of the most powerful organizations under the administration, Mu politely but firmly refused to do so until he has arranged for the deportation of his followers. Ma Chi and Sheu Hung-ying, two strong lieutenants of Mu, have advised their chief to hold on.

H. W.

Canton, October 10, 1920.

# Week's News Summary

## CHINA

*October 14.* Ministry of Foreign Affairs says present Russian move only temporary and that all treaties will be upheld.——Peking dispatch says Pan Fu, Vice-Minister of Finance has been sent to Nanking to represent government in giving instructions to General Chi Shih-yuan, who will temporarily succeed General Li Shun.

*October 15.* C. F. Hsu, Shanghai Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, confirms Li Shun's suicide and denies any monarchial movement upon arrival from North; also says Russians in China will enjoy rights guaranteed by treaties.

*October 16.* Paotingfu Relief Committee organizes grain distribution bureau for relief of famine sufferers.

*October 18.* Peking report says government has approached old consortium group for a famine loan of $12,000,000; conducting of a $50,000,000 relief

lottery also recommended.——General Chi Shih-yuan, acting Tuchun of Kiangsi, notified Peking that he will not accept permanent appointment.

*October 20.* Shanghai street unions organized to raise $400,000 relief fund for famine sufferers.——Mine explosion at Tanshan colliery of the Kailan Mining Administration causes death of 500 workers, Peking dispatch reports.

## JAPAN

*October 15.* Seoul report says Japanese and Koreans or fighting on Yalu river near Chinese border.

*October 16.* Japanese War Office announces discovery of new steel process.——Foreign Office states Japan will disregard Chinese forces in settling trouble with Koreans at Chientao.

*October 19.* Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hanihara, tells Peers Japan will seek new land treaty with U. S.

## GENERAL

*October 14.* British miners vote on strike decision.——Poles capture Lithuanian capital, Vilna, and proclaim new government.——Norway refuses to negotiate commercial understanding with Soviet Russia.

*October 15.* Results of British miners ballot shows victory for Radical element but strike may be averted.——Saxony laborers go on general strike for wage increases. General Seligovski, Polish commander, sets up own government in Lithuania and demands recognition of nations.

*October 16.* Rome dispatch says Italian socialists pass resolution in favor of adhesion to Russian Soviet.——Armenia plunged into another war with Turykey.——Chicago has million dollar fire at freight house of junction railways.

*October 17.* U. S. campaign against profiteering ceases as cost of living decreases.——Final papers of consortium signed at New York.——League of Nations demands that Poland quit Vilna.

*October 18.* Cease work order give by British mine workers heads.

*October 19.* One million British miners go on strike; Premier issues call to people to oppose Laborites.——Berlin dispatch says German socialists have decided to adhere to Third International.——Paris dispatch says Russian-Polish treaty has been signed at Riga providing for independence of Ukraine.

*October 20.* London dispatch says coal strike is complete and universal; industries of the nation jeopardized.——German government order Russian Soviet delegates to leave country.——Wrangel continues success against Soviets.

# Correspondence

## The Abolition of Tuchunate and the New Military Organization

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

General Lu Yung-hsiang's plan for the abolition of Tuchunate is accepted, so we read in the paper. "The nation will be divided into four special districts for the purpose of defense and the suppression of bandits: the North-


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western, the Central-Western, the South-western, and the South-eastern" etc. (*The China Press*, July 31, 1920).

It is to be noted that General Lu's proposal has been advanced some months ago. Though widely commented on, the scheme had been left in obeyance until the present strife and its outcome seemed to have brought new pressure to bear upon it. The acception of the proposal can hardly be construed as a measure of reprisal against the fallen Anfu, though we believe if the fate of the battle were reversed, the proposal might remain untouched longer.

It is hardly necessary to point out what the abolition of Tuchunate means to us people. The pernicious works and policies of so many Tuchuns bear ample testimony to the iniquity and the baneful results of the system. The people want peace, and peace is not to be had unless the war lords quit their places of ascendency. It requires no arguing to state that if force is the ruling principle in civil administration; every shadow of democracy and liberty is gone. But enough, we are convinced of its advisibility; let us see to its practibility.

The first difficulty, of course, is with the personnel. We have seldom been able to remove one or any of the Tuchuns other than by force—a fact which has furnished greater impetus to them to strengthen and enhance their military equipment. And it is inconceivable that the present essentially peaceful plan shall involve the slightest recourse to arms for its consummation. Indeed it would be difficult for the government, without an indictment of crime, to pull the Tuchuns down. Far much *apropos*, it seems, would be to convert them into Civil Governors—a position they virtually hold at present in everything but name. General Yen of Shansi has proved himself ably well in this capacity, and General Lu of Chekiang has intimated similar intention. We hope that the generally favorable impression they have created throughout the country may induce their comrades to follow their foot-steps. But even to strip these feudal lords of their power, while nominally retaining their position, is no easy task, unless they are accessible to the consideration that by getting rid off their ignoble power, they become much less an object of disgust to the country, that they could still, probably better, achieve name and fame through their devotion to the industrial, commercial, and educational development of the province under their respective administration, and that they all are equally bereft. The motive of pure self-sacrifice would certainly be the most lofty, but we think that is expecting too much from them.

An all important sequel of this movement would be a wholesale disbandment of troops. The government has already "approached the Consortium with a view to securing $3,000,000" for this purpose. But money is not the only consideration. If the government disbands the soldiers—mostly ex-bandits—without reserving any legitimate occupation for them to enter into, there is every probability that they will return to their former profession. Some extensive industrial program must be at hand in order that they may be given satisfactory jobs. Even then a little pressure, probably co-ercion (and that we think by no means out of place for men who have so often concede the helpless to no small degree) would be necessary to induce them to accept the position of an industrial employer; for the life of a laborer never appeals much to a Chinese soldier, whose occupation is more adventure than work, and who has so often been used to set law and those law protects at nought.

At present we are unwilling to predict how the new military organization will work. Any reform, if it is to be effective, much be such in substance and not in name The chief merit of the proposed system lies in the fact that it makes a complete separation of the Army from the body politic of the country possible, but its success will depend upon how for the new military leaders will live up to this opportunity. The importance of this cannot be over emphasized. The army should under no circumstance be used in political and municipal affairs or to assist the police, unless where, however, riot or violence has attained a status with which the police could no longer cope; and the army should then be employed only with the sanction of the Central government.

While the proposal provides four divisional commanders to be in charge of the new army, the Central government and the Ministry of War must have complete control over it. With an enlightened public opinion at its back, the government should strictly censure any unwarranted movement of troops and increase in the number of troops and the expense for its maintenance. One of the advantages of the new regime is that it will permit such supervision. Under our existing Tuchunate system, the Tuchun is everything to the people under his administration. He is their immediate superior; the taxes and revenues collected are in his hands. What the government and his people will do is immaterial to him: he is independent and therefore he needs neither. The proposed scheme would place the army under the sustenance of the government and would relieve it of its control over the civilian population. Thus a state of mutual dependency would be established which would prevent the domination of one by the other.

The plan would not achieve its effect if loyal, honest and efficient personnel were not put at the head of this important department of the government. We do not propose to discuss the personal status of the four commanders as suggested, but we do hope that the candidates for the new positions should renounce their political affiliation, if they were not free from it altogether.

That the army is to be stationed at all strategic points throughout the country is important to insist on, and, with all, does not sound alarming to the people. With the collapse of Gen. Hsu Shu-tseng, the Frontier Defence Force seems to have been done away with once for all. Meanwhile we read with approval that Mongolia will be placed under a new, civil administration; but with Siberia still in the chaos of war, defensive measures along the northern border should be resumed. Mongolia, Manchuria, and

the Three Eastern Provinces should especially be heavily armed in order to materialize our colonial policy in those districts so long dreamed of and to ward off the steady encroachments of Japan and Russia which have so long kept the development of our own interests in those provinces under the ban.

There are more strenuous jobs for the new army and the new pilots will be hurried to the helm in a stormy sea. The pillaging and looting in Yunnan and Szechuen are more than a scandal to the government and they must of all things be suppressed. The hideous warfare in the South has ceased to bear any resemblance to a party struggle, but is *ipso facto* a series of bandit fighting. No political faith is guiding the belligerents, and victory is valued only for the fresh opportunities of looting which it affords. At present, no Tuchun—and rightly so—cares to intervene. It would be a serious blow to the vitality of the Nation if this state of things is allowed to be prolonged.

While the proposal would give the people a greater measure of independence and self—governance, it might prove a disaster if the latter are in competent and supine. In view of the present status of China, to advocate the abolition of Tuchunate and disarmament without a better substitute is to put a premium on lawessness and disorder and anarchy. In this direction, the organization of efficient militia is a necessaay step. And even if the Tuchunate system remains, the maintenance of a militia is a strong guaranty for peace and tranquility. The importance of this can not be exaggerated. To whatever extent may the militarists and Tuchuns be responsible for the ravages and devastation which their subordinates have wrought, the people themselves who neglect this manly duty of strong and self respecting citizens —the duty of self defense—must, negatively, be condemned as partly guilty of the crime. The lack of encouragement from the government, the lack of organization in the Chinese community, and the inveterate contempt of soldiery, however, palliate their fault. But the Chinese company of Shanghai Volunteer Corps and else where has done highly commendable work; and granting these causes removed, it would be malicious to deny that the Chinese militia would form a valuable supplement to the standing army.

While the new regime would entail a vast reduction in armament, it should at the same time mean an equally big improvement in army efficiency and morale. It must be understood that we do not believe in disarmament: we believe in military preparedness. There is no excuse for any nation—much less China, in view of her present plight—that does not maintain its army at the highest pitch of efficiency. It is a shameful and wicked thing to advocate a total disarmament for China: to abandon her to the mercy and tutelage of hir enemies. One cannot do more to betray one's country.

So far so good. But from the press we learnt that some of the Tuchuns do not "enthusiastically approve" the proposals. So it is likely to fall through. And who dares to inquire after the omnipotent "no" ?

T. S. ZUNG

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# Commercial and Financial Notes

An increase of $2,000,000 has been made in the capital of the Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation of New York city, making the amount $4,000,000. The surplus has also been increased from $250,000 to $500,000, making surplus and undivided profits $754,000. The enlarged capital became effective September 1 1920. The 20,000 shares of $100 each were disposed of at $112½.

The U. S. Treasury Department made public the middle of September revised figures of the credits which had been established to that date in favor of the countries associated and allied with the United States in the war, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | $4,277,000,000 |
| France | 3,047,974,777 |
| Italy | 1,666,260,179 |
| Belgium | 350,428,793 |
| Russia | 187,729,750 |
| Czecho-Slovakia | 67,329,041 |
| Greece | 48,236,629 |
| Serbia | 26,780,465 |
| Rumania | 25,000,000 |
| Cuba | 10,000,000 |
| Liberia | 5,000,000 |
| Total | $9,711,739,636 |

# Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

## Weekly Cotton Market Report

*By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son*

*China Cotton.*—The market during the past week has been active, but the feeling of the trade has been nervous and unsettled, and, under heavy short-selling, prices experienced a succession of sharp breaks. At the close, when the market reached its lowest point, values showed a loss of nearly a tael compared with last week's level, with no reaction of consequence, so far. The most significant feature of the situation is that Japan, the principal "factor" in the China cotton trade to date, has been entirely out of our market and from present indications will be so for many months to come. Under the circumstances, the trade has been for some time in the process of discounting a situation, the unmistakeable forebodings of which were long apparent, so that the effect of its realization was less poignant. Japanese purchases from India and America cover their requirements for the next twelve months, and this is in addition to the stocks held by importers, still unsold and which we understand to be large.

Meanwhile, regarding the general outlook, the legitimate surroundings of the situation point to lower prices. Spinners continue to show apath, and whilst the state of the world's financial market has a disquieting aspect, they are likely to increase their conservatism

and induce a policy of procrastination to be kept up as long as prevailing conditions are apparent. With the lights before us, we are, therefore, not disposed to advocate buying cotton and would rather recommend a waiting policy.

It is reported from India that the crops are only 76 percent of average. Export trade during the coming months can hardly be expected.

*Yarn.*—The market during the past week has been keeping steady and at the close prices remained unchanged. Deliveries have been very good indeed, as a matter of fact stocks in all the mills are practically exhausted. For the Kiangsi Province alone 5,000 to 7,000 bales have been shipped. Whilst Szechuen and Kiangsu Provinces and up river ports have also been prominent in absorbing Chinese manufactured yarn. As to the future trend of the market, we believe that prices cannot recede very much further, owing to the fact that the interior marts are still bare of stocks in spite of the heavy commitments made recently.

Liverpool, October 12, 1920.

*Liverpool Market :—*

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....59.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 8.50 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....16.95 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....15.71 ,,
,, ,, ,, January .....15.37 ,,

Market : —*Steady.*

New York, October 14, 1920.

*New York Market :—*

January .....19.67 Cents
March .....19.45 ,,
May .....19.35 ,,
Spot.....22.50 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

*Bombay Market :—*

No. Wire.

*Shanghai Market :—*

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....Tls. 27.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 25.50
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 22.50
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 22.50
,, M-ginned, October..... ,, 23.00
Ningpo New Crop Spot ..... ,, 26.00

Tone of the Market :—*Easier.*

## Weekly Silk Market Report

*By Villa Brothers*

With the exception of a few small purchases in Tsatlees, the local silk market continues very dull and inactive, with no inquiry from America and Europe.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 970
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 930
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 830
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 820
,, Market Chops..... ,, 780
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 365
,, Market Chops..... ,, 345

## The Lumber Market

*By The China Impor tand Export Lumber Co., Ltd.*

Owing to recent fluctuations in exchange, the Lumber market has become firmer.

As from the October 20, the basis price will therefore be Tls. 50.— per 1,000 feet B. M. for orders against cash on delivery.

## Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, October 20th, 1920

*By Maitland, Fearon and Brand*

Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 50½d. is 3¾d. down during the week and reported weak. New York Silver is quoted 76½ c. per oz. pure.

Following silver our rate for T/T on London is down to 51d. against last week's closing quotation of 5 4d.

There has been a good demand for Gold remittances with very little export paper offering as cover. In the last two days there has been cover in the shape of resales of T/T on London "profit taking" by our local gold dealers. The market closes firm on this, with 5/2d. offering against it.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 35,331,000 an increase of Tls. 1,294,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... $ 28,580,000 an increase of $ 403,000
Estimated value in Taels 56,194,000.
Stock of silver on 22nd Oct. 1919 Taels 27,991,000.

| | Average rates for Sept | Thurs. Oct. 14 | Friday Oct. 15 | Sat. Oct. 16 | Mon. Oct. 18 | Tuesday Oct. 19 | Wed. Oct. 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bk's selling rates** | | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* |
| T/T London | 5/10.620 | 5/6 5/5 | 5/5 5/4 | 5/3½ | 5/3 | 5/2 | 5/1 |
| D/Dfts. ,, | — | 5/6¼ 5/5¼ | 5/5¼ 5/4¼ | 5/3¾ | 5/3¼ | 5/2¼ | 5/1¼ |
| 4m/s ,, | — | 5/6½ 5/5½ | 5/5½ 5/4½ | 5/4 | 5/3½ | 5/2½ | 5/1½ |
| T/T India | 312.900 | 326 320Nom | 326 316Nom | 321Nom | 323Nom | 326Nom | 321Nom |
| T/T France | 1537.600 | 1470 1440 | 1440 1420 | 1405 | 1405 | 1380 | 1350 |
| T/T N. Y. | 103.590 | 96 94½ | 94¼ 93 | 92 | 91 | 88¼ | 86¾ |
| T/T H'kong | 71.300 | 73½ 73½ | 73½ 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 74 |
| T/T Japan | 48.930 | 52½ 53½ | 53½ 54½ | 54¾ | 55½ | 56 | 57 |
| T/T Batavia | 317.340 | 305 300 | 300 296 | 293½ | 291 | 286½ | 283½ |
| T/T Straits | 39.190 | 42 42½ | 42½ 43¼ | 43½ | 44 | 44¾ | 45½ |
| **Bk's buying rates** | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A | 6/2.620 | 5/10 5/9 | 5/9 5/8 | 5/7½ | 5/7 | 5/6 | 5/5 |
| 6m/s ,, ,, | 6/3.870 | 5/11½ 5/10¼ | 5/10¼ 5/9¼ | 5/8¾ | 5/8¼ | 5/7¼ | 5/6¼ |
| 4m/s ,, D/P | — | 5/10½ 5/9½ | 5/9½ 5/8½ | 5/8 | 5/7½ | 5/6½ | 5/5½ |
| 4m/s ,, ,, | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P | 1637.600 | 1570 1540 | 1540 1520 | 1505 | 1505 | 1480 | 1450 |
| 4m/s N.Y. Lc. | 110.590 | 103 101½ | 104½ 100 | 69 | 98 | 94¾ | 93¾ |
| 4m/s ,, Docs | — | 103⅞ 102¼ | 102¼ 100¾ | 99⅝ | 98 | 96½ | 94½ |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. | Oct. 14 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 18 | Oct. 19 | Oct. 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bullion.** | | | | | | |
| ***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence. | 56¼ | 55⅛ | 53⅝ | 53 | 52¼ | 50½ |
| **Shanghai** Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch ..... | Tls. 251.00 | Tls. 254.60 | Tls. 254.60 | Tls. 255.70 | Tls. 255.10 | Tls. 259.70 |
| **Shanghai** Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch) | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 |
| **Shanghai** Mexican Dollars per $100 | 72.45 | 72.30 | 72.2875 | 72.225 | 72.15 | 72.1875 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney) | 5% | 5% | 4½% | 4½% | 4½% | 4% |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day. | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 7 % | London on Paris | T/T 53.09 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 7 % | London on Germany | T/T — |
| London open Market rate of Discount | 3 m/s. 6⅝ % | New York on London | T/T 34⅛ |
| ,, ,, | 4 m/s. 6⅝ % | Bombay on London | T/T 1/6⅝ |
| ,, ,, | 6 m/s. 6¾ % | Hongkong on ,, | T/T 3/9⅛ |
| | | Yokohama ,, ,, | T/T 2/10⅝ |

# What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, September 30, to October 5, 1920)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pouuds; Bls. -Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. 1 Tael equal $1 Gold.*)

*S. S. Brave Coeur*, from U. S. A., September 8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Voil | Yds. | 1,360 |
| Iron and Steel: | | |
| Joists | Pls. | 1,718 |
| Bars | ,, | 28,781 |
| Nails, Wire | ,, | 3,620 |
| Plates | ,, | 1,626 |
| Plate Cuttings | ,, | 3,137 |
| Rails | ,, | 642 |
| Rods | ,, | 4,248 |
| Spikes | ,, | 24 |
| Iron, Galvanized: Wire | ,, | 2,268 |
| Steel, Bamboo | ,, | 827 |
| Bones, Cow | ,, | 90 |
| Canned Asparagus | ,, | 9 |
| ,, Fruits | ,, | 14 |
| Packing, India-rubber | ,, | 6 |
| Paper, Printing | ,, | 880 |
| Pitch | ,, | 1,259 |
| Soap, Laundry | ,, | 210 |
| Motor-cars | Pcs. | 19 |
| Felt Sheathing | Rolls | 800 |
| Oil, Lubricating | Galls. | 5,777 |
| Turpentine, Mineral | ,, | 1,000 |
| Machinery | HK. Tls. | 5,403 |

*S. S. Calcutta Maru*, September 18.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To New York: | | |
| Tea, Black, Hankow | Pls. | 77 |
| Tea, Geen: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo | ,, | 1,240 |
| ,, Kiukiang | ,, | 23 |
| ,, Other Parts | ,, | 72 |
| Young Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 84 |
| ,, Other Ports | ,, | 236 |
| Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 84 |
| ,, Other Ports | ,, | 85 |
| Bristles | ,, | 368 |
| Egg Yolk, Dried | ,, | 1,180 |
| Garlic | ,, | 389 |
| Hair, Human | ,, | 98 |
| Intestines, Pig | ,, | 8 |
| Carpets | Pcs. | 6 |
| Mats, Rush | ,, | 70,737 |
| Foreign goods: | | |
| Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. | 18 HK. Tls. | 4,312 |

*S. S. Alabama Maru*, September 14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Minnesota: | | |
| Tea, Black, Kiukiang | Pls. | 18 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo | ,, | 278 |
| To New York: | | |
| Feather, Duck | ,, | 398 |
| To Seattle: | | |
| Egg Albumen, Frozen | ,, | 424 |
| ,, Yolk, Frozen | ,, | 259 |
| ,, Whole, Frozen | ,, | 5,864 |
| ,, York, Dried | ,, | 51 |
| Oil, Wood | ,, | 823 |
| Foreign Goods: | | |
| Cylinders, Empty | Pls. | 21 |

*S. S. West Mahomet*, from U.S.A. September 10.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Goods, Unclassed | Yds. | 966 |
| Wool and Cotton Plushes | ,, | 249 |
| Cotton Blankets | Pls. | 2 |
| Aluminium Sheets | ,, | 42 |
| Brass-headed Tacks | ,, | 3 |
| Copper Sheets | ,, | 145 |
| Iron Anchors | ,, | 318 |
| ,, Angles | ,, | 412 |
| ,, Bars | ,, | 2,218 |
| ,, Bar Ends | ,, | 1,361 |
| ,, Croppings | ,, | 678 |
| ,, Hoops | ,, | 174 |
| ,, Nails, Cut | ,, | 540 |
| ,, Plate Cuttings | ,, | 769 |
| ,, Rails | ,, | 461 |
| ,, Spikes | ,, | 392 |
| ,, Manufactures of | ,, | 304 |
| Acid, Hydrochloric | ,, | 18 |
| ,, Unclassed | ,, | 2 |
| Bronze Powder | ,, | 20 |
| Canned Fruits | ,, | 45 |
| Chocolate | ,, | 6 |
| Cobalt, Oxide of | ,, | 15 |
| Gelatine | ,, | 1 |
| Grease | ,, | 172 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial | ,, | 155 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 101 |
| Leather, Unclassed | ,, | 5 |
| Milk, Evaporated | ,, | 1,069 |
| Oil, Linseed | ,, | 3 |
| Paints, Unclassed | ,, | 390 |
| Paper, Blotting | ,, | 15 |
| ,, Glazed | ,, | 309 |
| ,, Packing | ,, | 13 |
| ,, Printing | ,, | 3,445 |
| ,, Tissue | ,, | 108 |
| ,, Writing | ,, | 81 |
| ,, Unclassed | ,, | 71 |
| Petrolatum | ,, | 85 |
| Sugar, Refined | ,, | 7 |
| ,, Milk | ,, | 269 |
| Varnish | ,, | 32 |
| Wax, Paraffin | ,, | 1,902 |
| Clocks | Pcs. | 202 |
| Lanterns | ,, | 4,476 |
| Motor-cars | ,, | 17 |
| Pianos | ,, | 2 |
| Hosiery | Doz. | 180 |
| Knives, Pocket | ,, | 680 |
| Oil, Linseed | Galls. | 7,578 |
| ,, Lubricating | ,, | 62,895 |
| Paints, Unclassed | ,, | 796 |
| Varnish | ,, | 152 |
| Dyes, Aniline.. Pkgs 523 | HK. Tls. | 78,935 |
| Machinery | ,, | 30,721 |

*S. S. Royal Arrow*, from U. S. A. September 14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil, Kerosene, in bulk | Galls | 752,647 |

*S. S. Iconium*, from U. S. A. Septeber 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baths, Enamelled | Pcs. | 5 |
| Iron and Steel: | | |
| Bars | Pls. | 17,959 |
| Nails, Wire | Pls. | 11,934 |
| Plate Cuttings | ,, | 6,376 |
| Places | ,, | 13,773 |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 623 |
| Unclassed, Old | ,, | 1,110 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Sheets, Plain | ,, | 594 |
| Cream, Evaporated | ,, | 192 |
| Paper, Printing | ,, | 381 |
| ,, Wrapping | ,, | 326 |
| Canned Fish | ,, | 200 |
| ,, Meats | ,, | 38 |
| Hats | ,, | 10 |
| Glass, Plate, Silvered | Sq. ft. | 17,584 |
| ,, Wired | ,, | 32,597 |
| Timber: | | |
| Softwood, ordinaiy sawn | ,, | 176,893 |

*S. S. Empress of Asia*, U. S. A. September 13.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steel Bars | Pls. | 10 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 679 |
| Wood Pulp Board | ,, | 310 |
| Pianos | Pcs. | 3 |


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14-455

# New Books and Publications

## All Things to All Men

*America's Aims and Asia's Aspirations, by Patrick Gallagher, Correspondent of "The New York Herald" at the Conference of Paris, 1919. New York, The Century Company. 1920.*

THE best thing in this book is a succession of pictures of individuals at Paris who are of interest in the Far East and who have not received the attention of most writers on the Peace Conference. We are given a portrait of the Marquis Saionji, with his "silken snowy hair," his seventy years, his energetic and boyish manner. We are introduced to Mr. William Morris Hughes, the Premier of Australia, and to Mrs. Hughes. Mr. Hughes had many emphatic things to say about the "racial equality" amendment and about the Japanese. According to Mr. Gallagher he was the man who defeated the Japanese on this point and, after having done so, succeeded in getting each of the important members of the Japanese delegation to sign an autograph-book, because Mrs. Hughes wanted their names. The "dignified, debonaire and agreeable" Baron Makino appears. We are given pen sketches of Dr. E. T. Williams, Stanley K. Hornbeck, and George Louis Beer. Mr. Beer, in the author's opinion, was "one of the very greatest Americans of our time" and a man whose untimely death will probably deprive the world of "an American history of the Peace Conference." Then there are pictures of the Chinese delegates and it is a matter of interest to the American in China, who knows about them, to be told what impression they made in Paris.

These personal sketches and anecdotes often lead the author outside the bounds of history. He calls the house in which President Wilson lived at Paris "The House of the Flirt" because of a certain Mamie who once lived there. He tells of the President's return to Paris in March 1919: "With hands clasped and clenched behind his back, jaws set and chin thrust forward, he paced up and down in front of Mamie's ornamental fireplace, formulating, revising, and discarding plans, and telling himself what he thought of the men he had left in charge of his peacemaking work in Paris." Such accounts of men and motives may be journalism—with a touch, perhaps, of clairvoyance; in any case they are not sober history. Another unfortunate result of the anecdotal method is the calling of important men by their given names. No doubt a sort of camaradarie grew up between all men at the Peace Conference, nevertheless it comes as a sort of shock to hear Lloyd George and President Wilson referred to as "David and Woodrow."

Mr. Gallagher's fundamental opinions, his philosophy of history, are in the field of morals, religion and the emotions. "A nation," he says, "that ceases to believe in its beliefs is lost." The hope of Asia, he maintains depends on whether "the spiritual heart of Asia is sound." Coming down to the case between China and Japan, his most general statement is that "jealousy is at the bottom of the trouble." He gives an important place to emotional race prejudice. This way of looking at the world and its problems leads Mr. Gallagher to ignore the geographical and the economic considerations. He believes the "one, signal, solemn question" in the relations between East and West to be this: "While world power still rests in the hands of the West, must the lines of history be so drawn in the East as to encourage or provoke united action by the East against a possibly disunited West?" At the same time he believes in "Asia for the Asiatics" though it is never clear just what he means by this. Never in the five hundred pages of his book does he squarely face the situation in the Far East. He does not tell us what Japan wants and why, what China wants and why, nor does he outline an American policy.

For instance—to take a question of particular interest to Americans—we are told: "The reason why it is not feasible to turn the Philippines adrift at this moment is because that cannot be done without setting up reactions all the way from Calcutta to Chemulpo, from Siningfu to Sanadakan. We do not encourage or justify Japanese or British cooperation when we multiply their difficulties in India, in Ireland or in Korea." This means that Philippine independence will cause Indians and Koreans to ask questions. At the same time we are told that the Filipinos will be given independence and that "the Filipino can light the lamp of a new soul in Asia". How the author is to prevent this lamp from burning Japanese and British fingers he does not tell us.

In his attempts to be all things to all men he involves himself in other inconsistencies. He rails at the missionary for talking war and repeats the unjust insinuation that the Korean uprising was due to American missionaries. At the same time he storms at the missionaries for preaching pacifism in Asia, which, he says, is carrying coals to Newcastle.

He justifies Japan in demanding the secret treaties about Shantung and at the same time he accuses the Chinese of having been bought by tangible advantages to enter the war. The reader does not see the logic that makes it right for Japan to bargain and wrong for China to do so.

Through the whole book there runs an anti-Russian bias. Russia is "China's senior enemy;" America adopted the Monroe Doctrine to save the Pacific coast of the United States from the grasp of Russia; Russia has at all time been the aggressive attacker; Manchuria, he tells us, was made a Russian battle-ground. Instead of looking at the quarrel between Russia and Japan at an impartial observer, Mr. Gallagher takes a stand that enables him to justify all of Japan's acts as an answer to Russian aggression down to the time of Yuan. At this point he makes out an alliance of some sort between Yuan and Germany. Yuan's sole support in his monarchical attempt came "from Germany, Austria, and American bootlickers and concession hunters."

A guess at the history of Mr. Gallagher's opinions upon Far Eastern matters is that he started years ago with a strong feeling against Russia which has put him into the attitude of excusing Japan. He has carried this attitude over to the present by substituting the Kaiser for the Tsar. Now that the Kaiser has withdrawn from the field of practical politics he will be obliged to find a new method unless he is willing to regard all his fellow-countrymen in China as "bootlickers and concession hunters." In that case he can proceed with Mr. Lamont and the Consortium in the role vacated by the Tsar and the Kaiser; but Mr. Gallagher's sense of humor will probably prevent that.

The book is an interesting collection of pictures of men and these pictures are well done. It is a fine collection of anecdotes that throw side-lights on the Paris Conference. It is an attempt to analyze the "Far Eastern of Question." In this it is a failure because of the author's sympathy with too many conflicting points of view.

C. F. R.

St. John's University, Shanghai.

# Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

*Professor of Economics, St. John's University*

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

*Professor of History, St. John's University*

*This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.*

## 1. International Relations

*Topic 1: The Chinese at Nikolaevsk*

References: Pp. 336-37, 338-40, 356,358.

Questions: 1. What are the Japanese doing in Siberia? 2. Why did they interfere with the Chinese gunboats? 3. Why were the Chinese gunboats in Siberia? 4. Have they been released? 5. In what way did the Chinese Consul help the Americans, and the Japanese? 6. What ideas do you get of the "substantiated rumors" of the Japanese? Do they remind you of any of Aesop's Fables? 7. On what grounds would the Japanese attempt to justify putting Chinese to death? 8. Discuss the food situation among the Chinese in Nikolaevsk. Who was responsible for this? Results?

*Topic 2: Australia's Dominant Policies*

References: Pp. 340-41.

Questions: 1. Where is Australia, and what is its political position? 2. Why does Australia wish a voice in the foreign policy of the Empire? 3. How does Australia's geographical position offect her knowledge of international affairs? 4. What is meant by a "White Australia policy"? 5. Give a reason why you think Australia does not wish to be independent of England? 6. What is said to be Australia's attitude toward America? Why?

*Topic 3: Editorial Comment on the Japanese Immigration Question*

References: Pp.325-27.

Questions: 1. What is the "Gentleman's Agreement"? 2. What is meant by the term "race question" applied here? 3. What methods are suggested by which California might settle this matter if she followed Japanese method? 4. What is meant by the term "above board?" 5. Who are the Eta? How are they treated? 6. What authority is quoted for this? 7. Show how Japan has had a similar economic question to the one now faced by California. How has Japan settled this question?

*Topic 4: Administration of German and Austrian Concessions in Tientsin*

References: Pp. 327-8

Questions: 1. What is General Yang's suggestion for administering these concessions? 2. What are his reasons for the suggestion? 3. What governments may be used as models for the Tientsin government to follow? 4. If General Yang's suggestion is acted on how may it affect the government of the Shanghai in the future?

## 2. Domestic Affairs

*Topic 1: The Famine Situation*

Reference: Pp. 328,358-9

Questions: 1. Name the sources of money for famine relief. 2. How much has the American Red Cross appropriated for this purpose? 3. What disorders have already started as a result of the famine? 4. What suggestion is made editorially of the famine question?

*Topic 2: A National University at Nanking*

References: Pp. 331-33

Questions: 1. What is the purpose of the Gov't Teachers' College in Nanking? 2. In what way is it fitted to change into a National University? 3. What gift has recently been made to it? From whom? 4. How many students has the Teachers' College? 5. Along what lines does the college work?

*Topic 3: Death of Governor Li Shun*

References: Pp. 349-50

Questions: 1. What two positions did Governor Li hold? 2. How long had he held the second position? What are the duties of this position? 3. What reasons are assigned for his suicide? 4. Where was he educated? 5. Regarding the Japanese how had he distinguished himself? 6. How had he shown his interest in agricultural development in China?

## 3. Commerce and Finance

*Topic 1. The Business Situation.*

References: Pp.329-331,p.372.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the word *reconstruction* as it used today? 2. Why did many believe that China would suffer less than other countries during the period of reconstruction? 3. Does the writer believe that they were right? Why? 4. We are told that "in so far as exports are concerned the exchange situation is favorable." Can you explain the meaning of this? 5. What imports are of present importance? 6. Find the note on p.372 on the export and import trade of Hankow. Does it seem to agree with these statements? 7. What is the writer's conclusion about Chinese trade during the next few months? During the next few years?

*Tpoic 2. The Consortium.*

References: Pp.333-334.

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Frederick W. Stevens? 2. What position has he accepted? 3. How many American banks are in the American group in the Consortium? 4. It is often said that the fundamental element in business is faith. Does this speech by Mr. Stevens cause you to believe or to disbelieve such a statement? Why?

*Topic 3. Modern Banks in China.*

References: P.341 and the advertisements of various banks.

Questions: 1. Is anyone who desires to do so permitted to open a bank? 2. What two classes of banks are dealt with in this article? 3. What is the difference between them? 4. Why are "ordinary" banks frequently called commercial banks? 5. What is the difference between authorized capital and paid-up capital? 6. What is a banker's association and what is its purpose? 7. What useful work is performed by the banks of a country?

# The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Order and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

### Minutes of Recent Proceedings

*Hearings:*

October 15, Cause No. 1096, Hanish v. Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc.; trial continued; testimony taken of witnesses Brenneman, Woo Yue Dang, Hopkins, Sinclair and Heen for defendant; continued to October 16.
,, 16, ,, ,, 1096, Hanish v. Fearon Daniel & Co., Inc.; trial continued; testimony taken of witnesses Nichols and Brenneman, for defendant, and plaintiff in rebuttal; continued to Oct. 18.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1096, Hanish v. Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc.; trial continued; testimony taken of plaintiff in rebuttal, and of witnesses Nichols Brenneman, Kay, Hopkins and Heen in surrebutter; cause submitted on briefs to be filed by defendant in two weeks after delivery of transcript and by plaintiff two weeks after service of defendant's brief.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1144, In re James R. Browne's application for admission to the bar; on report of examining committee.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1119, Poo Shang Hong v. Consolidated Steel Corporation; on demurrer.
,, 20, ,, ,, 830, Hung Yung Kee v. Esso Company of China: testimony taken of plaintiff and defendant; cause submitted on oral argument.
,, 21, ,, ,, 1004, Yu T. Wang v. The Sydney Ross Co., Inc.; testimony taken of plaintiff, and witnesses Dunning, Lambert, S, T. Woo and Y. N. Dzung, for defendant; continued to October 25.

*(By the Commissioner)*

October 12, Cause No. 1173, U. S. vs Miller; plea of guilty entered.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1181, U. S. v Turner; testimony taken of witnesses; Dong, S. M. P. 946, Wong S. M P. 969, Loh, Zung, Morgan SMP 108, Smith, Jarvis, and defendant.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1183, U. S. v Dufva; plea of guilty entered.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1184, U. S. v Wahlin; plea of guilty entered.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1185, U. S. v Olson, plea of guilty entered.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1186, U. S. v Riley; plea of guilty entered.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1187, U. S. v Swanson; plea of guilty entered.
,, 19, ,, ,, 1167, U. S. v Svoronas & Kollias; continued until October 26.

UNITED STATES v. ALBERT F. OLLERDESSEN.

*(Cause No. 1089; filed October 9, 1920.)*

SYLLABUS

*(By the Court)*

1. **CRIMES:** PLEA OF GUILTY admits only those elements of the offense which are specifically charged.

2. ID.: INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER: SENTENCE. Where there was an entire absence of criminal intent, the negligence charged was at most slight, and the prosecution joined in urging exemption from imprisonment, a moderate fine was imposed on condition that the accused indemnify the victim's family.

*R. S. Haskell Esq., Special Assistant U. S. Attorney,* for the prosecution.
*Stirling Fessenden, Esq.,* for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

Defendant pleads guilty to an information charging that he

> "on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty, on Bubbling Well Road, in the City of Shanghai, in the Republic of China, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did unlawfully and feloniously kill a human being, involuntarily and without malice, in that the said Albert Francis Ollerdessen at the time and place above mentioned was operating a motor car carrying Shanghai license No. 3419 at about 11:45 a.m. and while so operating said motor car, without due caution and circumspection, did run into and collide with a canvas shed, under which shed one Loh Ah Wo ( ) a Citizen of the Republic of China, was engaged in a lawful occupation, that when said car operated by the said Albert Francis Ollerdessen ran into and collided with said canvas shed the said Loh Ah Wo ( ) received such mortal injuries, from which he languished and died."

It will be seen that there is no charge of excessive speed. Defendant testified, when heard in relation to the penalty, that he was running at a rate of not more than fifteen miles per hour, and while the Sikh and Chinese policemen say that he was going "very fast" they do not claim to have tested the speed by watch, and defendant's estimate seems reliable in veiw of the fact that he had gone but a short distance and had just changed to third speed when the collision occurred. At any rate he could not be convicted of excessive speeding without a specific charge thereof.

The "canvas shed" mentioned in the information had been erected in the centre of Bubbling Well Road between the south side and the "traffic island," by the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company of which the deceased was an employee. He was concealed in the shed and the space between it and either side was narrow. It is undisputed that the collision occurred while defendant's attention was momentarily diverted from the wheel by a bouquet of flowers which he had

*Judgments and Orders:*

October 15, Cause No. 1050, Dong v. David L. Moss Co.; judgment for defendant.
" 18, " " 1144, In re James R Browne's application for admission to the bar; oath administered and applicant admitted.
" 18, " " 890, In re John I. Sanger's estate; order authorizing repairs and partial distribution.
" 18, " " 1075, In re Harry Finkelstein's Will; order authorizing conversion of deposit into United States Currency.

*(By the Commissioner)*

Octoder 12, Cause No. 1173, U. S. v Miller; sentence of 30 days in prison and fine of G. $25 00 and costs.
" 18, " " 1181, U. S. v Turner; dismissed.
" 18, " " 1183, U. S v Dufva; sentence of 30 days in prison and fine of G. $50 00 and costs.
" 18, " " 1184, U. S v Wahlin; sentence of 15 days in prison and fine of G. $25 00 and costs
" 18, " " 1185, U. S. v Olson; sentence of 15 days in prison and fine of G. $25 00 and costs.
" 18, " " 1186, U. S v Riley; sentence of 15 days in prison and fine of G. $25 00 and costs.
" 18, " " 1187, U. S v Swanson; sentence of 30 days in prison and fine of G. $50 00 and costs.

*Assignment for Hearing*

October 25, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1004, Yu T. Wang v. The Sydney Ross Co., Inc.

*Miscellaneous Filings:*

October 13, Cause No. 1091, Ransom v. Martin; defendant's brief.
" 13, Articles of Incorporation, Shanghai Sanitarium Association.
" 14, " " 1170, Tru Sung Tai v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; complaint; summons issued.
" 14, " " 1144, In re James R. Browne's application for admission to the bar; petition.
" 14, " " 1171, Koo Chong Gee v. A. G. Sharpley; complaint; summons issued.
" 15, " " 1172, In re Estate of Edmund Kempffer; petition for administration.
" 15, " " 1173, U. S. v. Hiller; affidavit writ issued
" 15, " " 1174, Inouye v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co.; petition; summons issued.
" 15, " " 1175, Sze Yue Cheong v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co.; petition; summons issued.
" 15, " " 1176, Steinberg v. Wagner; petitions; summons issued.

just purchased and placed on the seat but which was jarred therefrom by the car's motion. Such deflection could well have been involuntary as the information charges and defendant states that it lasted no longer than three seconds.

There is, consequently, no question here of criminal intent and hardly one of negligence. Nevertheless, involuntary manslaughter may consist of "the commission of a lawful act which might produce death * * without due caution and circumspection." [1] And the penalty for such offense is imprisonment for not more than three years or a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or both. [2] There is no minimum and the court is thus vested with a wide discretion.

The deceased was forty-two at the time of his death and, according to the tables of mortality furnished by a local insurance company, his expectancy of life was about nineteen years. His widow was called as a witness and her testimony discloses the most serious phase of this unfortunate affair. She testifies that she is left with five children, the youngest a babe in arms, that her late husband was earning Mex. $19. per month at the time of his death, and that practically the whole sum is needed to support the family. She adds naively

> "What good will it do me to have this man (defendant) sent to prison? That will not feed me and my children."

There is, unquestionably, much justification for this view. Our law is lame in that it makes no provision for indemnifying the injured party in the criminal proceeding. The Civil Law is more effective in this particular for it requires a judgment in favor of such party as a feature of the sentence. [3] This obviates the necessity of two trials—one to enforce the criminal liability and the other for the civil. In a case like this where there was a clear absence of criminal intent and where the negligence was at most slight, the civil liability becomes the principal feature and if we can dispose of it in this proceeding it will be to the obvious advantage of all concerned.

The prosecution joins the defense in urging that no sentence of imprisonment be imposed. If we follow that recommendation we are limited to a fine which, as

1. Federal Penal Code, sec. 274
2. Id. 275
3. E.g Spanish Penal Code, title IV.


**IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINANFU, CHINA.**

In re Estate of Elmer Miles Buesch, Deceased. | Estate No. 2

*Notice to Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Elmer Miles Buesch, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned, at Tsinanfu, China, on or before April 2, 1921 and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

G. E. GAUSS
American Consul, Ex Officio Judge of the Consular Court, administering the estate.

Tsinanfu, China,
September 24, 1920.

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA**

In re estate of JOHN I. SANGAR, Deceased. | Cause No. 890 / Estate No. 316 / NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedents estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before April 9, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator,
11, Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

October 2, 1920.

October 16, Cause No. 1197, Wong v. Wilikns Bros. & Co., Inc.; petition.
,, 16, ,, ,, 1180, Wang Zin On v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; petition.
,, 16, ,, ,, 1178, U. S. v. Niernsee; information.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1181, U. S. v. Turner; complaint.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1197, C. H. Wong v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; summons.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1180, Wang Zin On v. The Wilkins Bros & Co., Inc.; summons.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1144, Im re James R. Browne's application for admission to Bar; report of examining committee.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1181, U. S. v. Jarvis; complaint.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1183, U. S. v. Dufva; affidavit; writ issued.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1184, U. S. v. John Doe (Wahlin); affidavit; writ issued.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1186, U. S. v. Riley; affidavit; writ issued.
,, 18, ,, ,, 1187, U. S. v. Swanson; affidavit; writ issued.
,, 18, In re Robert L. Watd; Power of Attorney.
,, 18, Im re Carl Crow, Inc.; Articles of Incorporation.
,, 19, ,, ,, 1004, Yu T. Wang v. The Sydney Ross & Co; replication.
,, 19, ,, ,, 1054, In re William A. Reimert's; Estate; inventory.
,, 20, ,, ,, 1188, U. S. v. Domey; complaint.
,, 20, ,, ,, 992, Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co; defendant's brief.
,, 20, ,, ,, In re Kearney, Leicerter & Lee, Articles of Incorporation.

we have seen, cannot exceed one thousand dollars. But if, instead of such a fine, we can require the defendant to indemnify the victim's family in a large and substantial amount we shall have accomplished more toward actual reparation of the wrong than by either imprisonment or fine; and defendent offers to provide such indemnity in lieu of a prison sentence. He offers, in other words, to pay the widow a sum which placed at interest will yield her $20, per month, or slightly more than the deceased was earning. We are of the opinion that this affords the best solution of the difficulty and that with such indemnification the ends of justice will be subserved by the imposition of a moderate fine.

It is therefore ordered that upon the deposit with, and assignment to, the Clerk of this Court as trustee, of securities yielding, in addition to the amount already paid, the sum of twenty dollars Mexican per month, which sum is hereby directed to be paid the widow of the deceased, the further payment of a fine of one hundred dollars United States currency and the costs of this prosecution, the defendant shall be absolved from further liability herein aud that, at the end of nineteen years the said securities shall be reassigned and returned to defendant.

Octobet 20, Cause No. 1171, Koo Chong Gee v. Sharpley; answer.
,, 20, ,, ,, 1141, Szechuen Railway Steam Navigation Co. vs. Yangtze Transport & Supply Corporation;
,, 21, ,, ,, 802, In re L. D. Cooper's Will; inventory.
,, 21, ,, ,, 989, Raab v. Barque "Chin Pu"; motion for distribution.

# Chinese Government Railways

## Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from July 11 to July 20, 1920

| Name of Line | Passenger Revenue | Goods Revenue | Sundries | Total Revenue | Compared with same period last year: Increase | Compared with same period last year: Decrease | Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year | Compared with same period last year: Increase | Compared with same period last year: Decrease | Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec. | Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 | Compared with same period last year: Increase | Compared with same period last year: Decrease | Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | % | $ | Miles | Miles | % |
| Peking-H-Suiyuan ... | 72852 | 60834 | 3779 | 137465 | ..... | 474477 | 16781025 | 908506 | ..... | 5.41 | 2743905 | 163903 | ..... | 5.98 |
| Peking-Mukden ..... | 188718 | 159333 | -632 | 347419 | ..... | 89819 | 12116259 | 1530584 | ..... | 12.64 | 1910359 | 36861 | ..... | 1.93 |
| Tientsin-Pukow..... | 64744 | 74213 | 3517 | 142474 | ..... | 169397 | 8375948 | 457624 | ..... | 5.46 | 1591753 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shanghai-Nanking..... | 79165 | 39363 | 5990 | 124518 | ..... | 27789 | 3344093 | 308335 | ..... | 9.23 | 831814 | ..... | 14198 | -1.70 |
| Shanghai-H-Ningpo ... | 49350 | 22212 | 974 | 72536 | 3257 | ..... | 1676691 | 244613 | ..... | 14 65 | 445725 | 103480 | ..... | 23.20 |
| Cheng-Tai ..... | 11453 | 33153 | 24 | 44628 | ..... | 19006 | 2444715 | 752548 | ..... | 30.80 | 425768 | 62115 | ..... | 14.70 |
| Canton-Kowloon ..... | 21393 | 3122 | 700 | 25215 | 3642 | ..... | 582164 | 33172 | ..... | 5.73 | 149496 | 2223 | ..... | 1.49 |
| Kirin-Changchun ..... | 15672 | 26973 | 350 | 42995 | ..... | 10378 | 1273708 | 274803 | ..... | 21.63 | 206363 | 628 | ..... | 0.31 |
| Taokow-Chinghua..... | 5580 | 5719 | 182 | 11481 | ..... | 16452 | 578526 | 46156 | ..... | 7.98 | 128768 | 5188 | ..... | 4.05 |
| Chuchow-Pinghsiang.. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canton-Samshui..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Changchow-Amoy..... | 224 | 7 | ..... | 231 | ..... | 697 | 9167 | ..... | 8300 | -90 50 | 1935 | ..... | 1804 | -93.40 |
| Kaifeng-Honan..... | 15197 | 1766 | 472 | 17435 | ..... | 15524 | 831962 | 48701 | ..... | 5.86 | 149800 | ..... | 9701 | -6 48 |
| Wuchang-Changsha ... | 12501 | 404 | ..... | 12905 | ..... | 9199 | 770232 | 117084 | ..... | 15.20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ssu-Tsen..... | 4614 | 7229 | 8 | 11851 | ..... | 1864 | 463375 | 82098 | ..... | 17.72 | 67127 | 6162 | ..... | 9.19 |
| TOTAL..... | 541463 | 434326 | 15364 | 991153 | ..... | 827703 | 49247865 | 4804224 | ..... | 4.75 | 8652813 | 354857 | ..... | ..... |

Y. C. WHANG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications